

INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER: PARIS: Wednesday, variable, 15-18 (64-65). Thursday, fair, 15-18 (64-65). Friday, possible showers, 15-18 (64-65). LONDON: Wednesday, variable, 55-65 (13-15). Thursday, variable, 55-65 (13-15). Friday, variable, 55-65 (13-15). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair, 55-65 (13-15). Thursday, fair, 55-65 (13-15). Friday, fair, 55-65 (13-15).

Austria	13.8	Lebanon	15.50
Belgium	13.8	Luxembourg	13.17
Denmark	15.50	Morocco	15.50
France	15.50	Netherlands	15.50
Germany	15.50	Norway	15.50
Greece	15.50	Portugal	15.50
Great Britain	15.50	Sweden	15.50
India	15.50	Switzerland	15.50
Iran	15.50	Turkey	15.50
Italy	15.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	15.50
Japan	15.50	Yugoslavia	15.50

29,128

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

Established 1887

Ceremony for Sarkis Shifted to Tomorrow

Syrians' Area

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Lebanese National Assembly met at Shtaura, in the uncontrolled territory of the Lebanese Army on Thursday to elect the country's new president, Elias Sarkis.

A decision to place the parliamentary session under the protection of the Syrian Army was made by the Assembly speaker, Nassib Arida, after it was clear that neither Lebanese authorities nor the Arab League peace force could assure safety of the Christian and Muslim deputies here in Beirut.

It will be the first time in Lebanese history that the parliament is held outside the capital. Originally, it had been planned to hold the ceremony at the Es-Salam Palace, a private residence of the no-man's-land near the open crossing point between the east and west Beirut.

In the area has been the scene of heavy shelling and continuous sniping for several days in spite of the presence of Syrian troops belonging to the Arab League force.

Move Is Opposed

Speaker Arida's decision to move the meeting in Syrian-controlled territory was sharply criticized tonight by Kamel Jumblatt, the head of the Muslim bloc, and by Raymond Arida, a prominent Christian leader. Both are bitterly opposed to the Syrian troops' presence in Beirut.

Some 40 members of parliament are expected to go to Shtaura. It is not known whether there will be a large attendance and that the move will take effect.

Mr. Arida had sought the advice of a French specialist in constitutional law, Georges Vedel, whether a parliamentary session outside Beirut would be legal.

The Lebanese Constitution, which was written in the 1930s, says that Beirut is the "center" of government and parliament.

Mr. Vedel concluded that it would be constitutional for the parliament to meet outside Beirut, but that the president must be elected by a cabinet, which often met at the presidential palace in Baabda, a residential village east of Beirut.

No Serious Challenge

The ruling is not expected to be seriously challenged.

All major leaders and parties seem to wish to see Mr. Sarkis assume power. Outgoing President Suleiman Franjeh, an ex-conservative and one of the most respected leaders since the start of the 17-month-old war, has 17 defenders outside his own political party and his geographic base in the mountains of northern Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis, a technocrat, is mentioned on Page 2, Col. 7.

Knesset Defeats Censure of Allon

Over Arab Policy

By J. J. ...

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Rebutting a verbal onslaught on the opposition, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government today rejected a call for the resignation of Foreign Minister Moshe Allon proposing extensive territorial concessions to the Arabs in a Middle East settlement.

Angered by the publication of an article in the influential U.S. magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, the rightist Likud opposition bloc forced a mid-session of the Knesset (parliament) to debate Mr. Allon's proposals.

Likud leader Menachem Begin told the House that the article had caused Israel "grave damage," and demanded Mr. Allon's immediate resignation.

But, replying for the government, Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili defended the publication as part of Israel's efforts to counter mounting Arab propaganda over Middle East issues.

Mr. Galili said, however, that he articulated, by Mr. Allon's own admission, did not reflect the official Israeli position, although it seemed to conform to basic Israeli policies.

The Knesset voted 53 to 13 to refer the motion to committee.

The Likud joined the Labor alignment in the vote, apparently as the result of a deal worked out between them, thus averting a full-dress debate in the House, demanded by some leftist deputies.



SPEED, MOBILITY, SURPRISE—The Rhodesian Army has just unveiled its newest weapon in its war against black nationalist guerrillas, the horseback infantry. It hopes that the new corps will be useful in flushing out hiding terrorists with its scouts rushing the enemy, shooting from a speeding horse, as in training, here, near Salisbury.

200,000 Believed Held in Camps

Political 'Re-Education' in Vietnam

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 21.—About 200,000 South Vietnamese are believed to be held in "re-education camps," institutions for enforced ideological indoctrination that the Communist authorities describe as Spartan but humane.

A still fragmentary but emerging picture of the camps has been pieced together from accounts provided by foreign visitors.

Foe of Pinochet Regime

Former Allende Aide Killed In Washington Car Bombing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A bomb destroyed a car on Washington's Embassy Row today, killing the former Chilean foreign minister under Salvador Allende and a woman researcher, hospital officials said.

Another person was seriously injured in the blast. Orlando Letelier, 44, former ambassador to the United States and later foreign minister during the regime of the late Marxist President Allende, and Bonnie Karpman Moffitt, who worked with Mr. Letelier at a research institute, died in the explosion.

Mrs. Moffitt's husband was injured in the explosion.

The car in which they were riding broke into flames as it passed along Sheridan Circle near the residence of the Chilean ambassador.

A private organization advocating suspension of U.S. economic and military aid to Latin American governments which violate human rights said that "it was no secret that Letelier was an ardent opponent of the repressive ruling military regime in Chile."

No Isolated Act

"The murder of Letelier cannot be looked upon as an isolated act," said the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, whose members include churchmen, labor leaders, congressmen and academics. "It must be considered as merely the latest effort at intimidating the Chilean exiled community by Pinochet, the dreaded secret police of Chile under the direct control of President [Augusto] Pinochet."

There was no immediate reaction from officials at the Chilean Embassy.

Some members of Congress called Mr. Letelier's death an act of political terrorism.

There was no immediate reaction from the White House or the State Department.

The FBI, State Department and Executive Protective Service were investigating the blast.

In October, 1974, Gen. Carlos Prats, who had been commander of the Chilean Army under President Allende, was killed in the bomb explosion of his car in Buenos Aires, where he had sought refuge.

Officials at George Washington Hospital said that a bomb caused the explosion.

Police said that the blast ripped the metal siding off the driver's door and twisted the hood and roof of the car.

Mr. Letelier was director of the Transnational Institute, a division of the Washington-based Research Organization Institute for Policy Studies. He also taught at American University. Mrs. Moffitt, 25, was a staff member of the institute. Her husband, Michael, 44, a research associate of the institute, was in serious condition at the hospital.

Last Wednesday, the Chilean government stripped Mr. Letelier of his citizenship. A decree signed by President Pinochet said that the revocation was "for interfering with normal financial support to Chile."

That apparently referred to Mr. Letelier's efforts to halt U.S. aid to Chile because of allegations of widespread human rights violations there. The country has been in a state of siege since shortly after the coup in September, 1973.

The government has vigorously rejected such allegations in the past, pointing to the existence of a parliamentary opposition, a strictly critical press and an independent judiciary. Justice Minister James Kruger said recently that there is no country

After Meeting Kissinger

Nyerere Sees Smith Accepting Majority Rule Within 2 Years

By John Darnton

DAR ES SALAM, Sept. 21 (NYT).—President Julius Nyerere said today that Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia had accepted the principle of majority rule in that country within two years and that he was now more optimistic about a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

"I feel... a basis for movement forward is there," the Tanzanian President said, cautioning that negotiations were still dependent upon Mr. Smith honoring the pledge he apparently gave to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Pretoria on Sunday.

Mr. Nyerere's remarks came during a press conference after a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Kissinger, who briefed him on his talks with Mr. Smith.

His tone was in marked contrast to his gloom at a press conference six days ago, when Mr. Kissinger arrived here on the first leg of his shuttle between black and white Africa in an effort to mediate the growing conflict in southern Africa.

"I must admit that after speaking to him this morning, my mood is better," he remarked.

However, on another problem—black majority rule with independence for South-West Africa, known as Namibia—Mr. Nyerere indicated that no progress had been made. He said he did not expect a constitutional conference to resolve the matter soon.

Smith Speech Friday

On Rhodesia, Mr. Nyerere said that Mr. Kissinger told him that Mr. Smith would deliver a speech on Friday in which he would "indicate his acceptance of proposals advanced by the British last March to replace the government run by representatives of Rhodesia's 270,000 whites with one representing its 6 million blacks as well."

The proposals, put forward by then Foreign Secretary James Callaghan after talks between Mr. Smith and moderate nationalists broke down, are based on four conditions to be accepted by all sides before negotiations begin.

They are acceptance of the principle of majority rule, elections for majority rule to take place within 18 to 24 months, no granting of independence to Rhodesia—which declared itself independent unilaterally in 1965—before majority rule, and agreement that negotiations would not be protracted.

At the time, Mr. Smith categorically rejected these proposals. But mounting guerrilla warfare combined with the prospect of increasing pressure from Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, which is Rhodesia's sole lifeline and which fears that the conflict may spill across its own borders, has apparently forced his hand.

In light of Mr. Smith's apparent turnaround, Mr. Nyerere said that "it looks as if conditions now exist for the British to convene a constitutional conference involving all parties to the Rhodesian conflict."

Serious Obstacles

But serious obstacles to a settlement remain.

First, Mr. Smith must obtain the approval of his Cabinet and the 50-member caucus of the ruling Rhodesian Front party, which includes adamant foes of sharing power with blacks.

It is generally thought that the Rhodesian nationalists, who have split into four factions, would have to present some form of united front at a negotiating table. But Mr. Nyerere suggested today that "unity is not a necessary condition."

Thirdly, there is wide room for disagreement over the precise definition of majority rule. Mr. Smith is likely to favor some change involving separate voter rolls that would increase black representation while maintaining disproportionate power for whites. Mr. Smith has asserted that majority rule—meaning "rule by the responsible majority"—already exists in the country.

Finally, there is always the possibility that Mr. Smith, who in the past has seemed willing to compromise only to draw back, might not be willing to do so.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After Usual Pre-Session Incidents

31st UN General Assembly Opens

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21 (NYT).—The 31st General Assembly had not even opened yet when the Palestine Liberation Organization came up with the first of this year's inevitable plays for status among diplomats.

The PLO observer mission has formally asked for a desk, microphone and nameplate in the assembly hall. "So that we can participate fully in all the work of the assembly," the permanent head of the delegation, Zehdi Labib Terzi, said.

This caused problems. For one thing, none of the other observer missions has such government-like facilities—but, of course, the PLO is already in a category of its own as an observer, not being a "nonmember state" like the 13 other observer missions.

As a technical matter, at least, the issue was resolved with finesse on the eve of the assembly, which opened today. The PLO has a table, microphone and nameplate—but so do seven other observer delegations, including the European Economic Community, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States.

New Supports

Support personnel for the UN have been busy, too. In anticipation of the admission of new nations as they gain independence, four new concrete flagpole supports have been constructed at the entry to the grounds on First Avenue, making an imposing group of 150 flagpoles.

At present there are 144 member states and 145 nonmember states.

Dow Hits Peak In Stock Surge, Passes 1,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Prices surged on the New York Stock Exchange today, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average to a new peak for the year of 1,014.63, up 20.12 points on the day.

Hopes of an eased policy by the Federal Reserve and a consequent decline in interest rates were cited for the rise in stock prices. Story Page 2.

Warming up, the secretary-general bemoaned the volume of documentation produced at the UN. "A source of despair," he called it, and probably no delegation would disagree. Last year, 10,500 pages of official documents, reports and draft resolutions were circulated before the assembly session even began.

"We tend to conduct our affairs as if time were unlimited," Mr. Waldheim said, and the statistics bear him out. At last autumn's General Assembly, 534 meetings—general and committee—were held during the three-month session, and it was calculated that 223 hours of work time was lost simply through the UN habit of starting almost every meeting late.

South Africa Said Moving Closer to Police-State Status

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 21 (NYT).—A 42-page report released last night by the Christian Institute of Southern Africa suggested that moves by the government since the outbreak of unrest in the black community three months ago have taken the country another significant step toward becoming a police state.

"The facts presented in this report tend to justify rather than mitigate the serious question of whether South Africa is now perhaps an 'incomplete' police state, if in fact not a police state in the full sense of the word," the report said, introducing a compilation of statistics on political detentions and trials.

The government has vigorously rejected such allegations in the past, pointing to the existence of a parliamentary opposition, a strictly critical press and an independent judiciary. Justice Minister James Kruger said recently that there is no country

where as much care is taken to respect fundamental liberties.

The Christian Institute, a multiracial organization that is an outspoken critic of the government's racial policies, has itself been the target of legal moves by the government. Its director, the Rev. Beyers Naude, is appealing a conviction for refusing to testify before a parliamentary commission that was set up to inquire into allegations of subversive activity by four organizations, including the institute. He was sentenced to a \$57 fine or a month in jail.

At 2 a.m. last Thursday, the security police arrested the institute's regional director in the Transvaal, the Rev. Mashwahaba Mayabala, and his daughter Victoria. Both were subsequently released without charges being made.

The report, entitled "South Africa—A Police State?" lists 315 persons known to be detained under the security laws, which provide for little or no review by

Parliament, the courts, or the public. All but a handful of them are nonwhite. The great majority have been rounded up since the disorders in the black townships erupted on June 16.

The figure is distinct from the 2,600 persons who have been arrested and charged with specific offenses in the disorders, such as arson, looting and public violence. The report noted that an increasing number of persons brought into court for such offenses are also being charged under the Sabotage Act of 1962, which provides a minimum sentence of five years in jail.

The list of detainees includes clerics, journalists, union organizers, social workers, teachers, students, even a football coach. The report suggests that the main intent of the seizures has been to discourage the so-called "black consciousness" movement, which has won wide support among young people since its beginnings in the late 1960s.

The organizations whose leaders have been "snapped into prison," as listed by the report, include the South African Students' Organization, the South African Students' Movement, the Black Community Program, the Black Women's Federation, the Soweto-based Black Parents' Association and black church organizations. The umbrella organization to which many of them adhere, the Black People's Convention, is also listed.

"In the state's constant refusal to recognize that all and any opposition among the black community is not 'Communist' or 'terrorist' backed, it has walked blindly into the nation's most critical and crucial period of unrest since the Nationalist party came to power," the report said.

At least 325 people have died in the outburst of resentment against the government's racial policies.

The report suggested that the arrests have not had an intimidating effect on blacks. "Feelings amongst blacks have developed to such a point that the vast majority view it in the opposite light, in regarding detention of persons involved in the current crisis as an honor bestowed upon them for their participation in the struggle for liberation," it said.

The report chronicled allegations of torture of political detainees by police, but acknowledged that proof was hard to obtain, as most detainees are held incommunicado.

It listed a total of 25 political detainees who have died in prison in the last 14 years, and 92 persons who died last year alone while being held under general criminal laws.

Of the 25, including three in the last six months, the report said, 12 were officially said to have committed suicide, two to have fallen from high windows during interrogation, two to have slipped in prison showers, one to have fallen downstairs, one to have died of thrombosis, and four to have succumbed to "natural causes."

News Analysis

Palme Goes but His Policies Remain

By Bernard D. Nossiter

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (AP).—"Sweden is a duck pond," complained Victor Sjöman, the director of "I Am Curious—Yellow" at an election night party. "I cannot make drama here."

The vote that toppled Olof Palme and the Social Democrats who had ruled 44 years would seem to belie Mr. Sjöman's dismissive remark. But basically, the film man is right. The overturn is far less dramatic than it seems.

The change in Stockholm's ruling cast is already creating political myth. Conservatives in Britain, Christian Democrats in Germany and their homologues elsewhere are hailing the outcome as a turn to the right, a long-delayed protest against a long-delayed welfare state. Whatever the election was, however, it was not this.

Wide-eyed environmentalists are greeting the result as a stunning victory over nuclear power, as a wakening of citizens to the perils of radiation. It was not that either.

Hard to Distinguish

The simple fact is that it is hard to distinguish the outgoing Social Democrats from the three parties in the "bourgeois" coalition which will replace them. A political micrometer is needed to measure the differences between the Socialists on the "left" and the conservatives "moderate" on the "right."

Everywhere that conservative leader Gösta Bohman traveled, he insisted, "we all support the welfare state," and he was sincere.

The only welfare issue in the campaign concerned the huge benefits now given new parents: Seven months' paid leave for either. The quarrel was not over whether to reduce this subsidy but by how much and in what form to enlarge it. The issue came down to whether or not it was male chauvinism to provide more pay to encourage new mothers to stay at home. The opposition coalition, of course, was divided on this point.

It will be harder to dispose of the myth that the campaign was somehow about the dangers of nuclear power. After all, the incoming premier, Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of the Center party, had staked his whole battle on halting further nuclear expansion and tearing down the plants already built. Moreover, even Mr. Palme, that seasoned politician, blamed his defeat on the issue.

The fact is that Mr. Fälldin is almost certain to be premier in spite of himself. He did not win the election, but actually lost ground. His Center group had been the fastest-growing in Sweden, doubling its vote

in the three elections from 1964 to 1973. On Sunday, thanks to Mr. Fälldin's strenuous campaign against nuclear power, the party's share of the vote actually fell about 4 per cent and its seats in Parliament will decline from 90 to 68. Only Mr. Palme's Social Democrats lost as many. Mr. Fälldin is due to become premier because of the gains made by the other two coalition members, Conservatives and Liberals. They not only support the existing nuclear power plants but, like Mr. Palme, want to build more of them.

But what about Mr. Palme's belief that the issue cost him his job? He, like his aides, thinks tactically. The Palme entourage is convinced that the issue, exploited by the Swedish press, damaged the morale of their party workers and inflated that of the opposition. Right or wrong, this view has nothing to do with a referendum on nuclear safety.

What then was the vote here about? In the cooler lights of the morning after, shrewd politicians think that the Social Demo-

crats lost chiefly because they had been in power too long. They had inherited all the irritation Sweden felt with the bureaucracy that administers, and the high taxes that pay for the huge range of welfare benefits. Ironically, the only party that responded to this challenge by proposing a cut in income taxes was Mr. Palme's Social Democrats.

Swedes do tend to be as cautious as ducks in Mr. Sjöman's pond. Why did they risk the most prosperous and highly employed economy in the West?

Change of Form

The answer may lie in their belief that a change in faces at the premier's palace would risk nothing, that the change is one of form rather than substance. In other words, it has taken Sweden 44 years to bury the memory of the great depression. Voters, or at least the 1.9 per cent that moved to the opposition, became convinced that the opposition would preserve the welfare benefits and techniques of economic management that have brought such high living standards. These things are now regarded as granted, so that voters could enjoy the luxury of dismissing their authors.

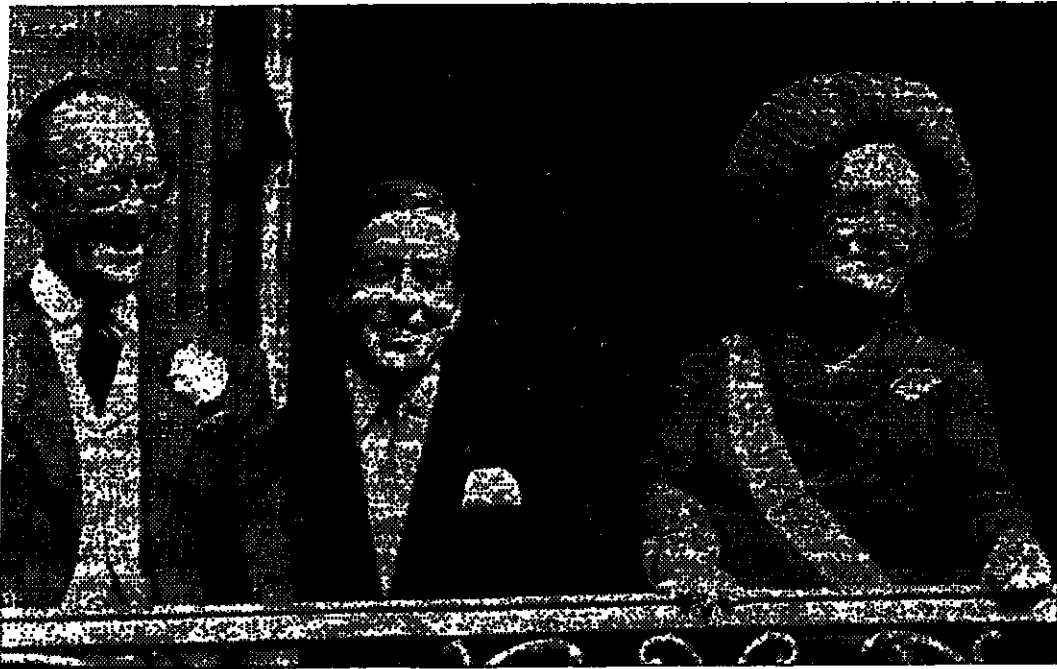
An American political observer is struck by the parallel with the U.S. vote in 1962. Democrats had ruled for 20 years, tying a "Herbert Hoover" depression tag around the Republicans. Finally, the Republicans managed to convince voters that Social Security and other Roosevelt monuments were secure, that massive breadlines were a thing of the past. The third successive candidate nominated by the party's Eastern establishment, Dwight Eisenhower, turned the trick.

So Mr. Palme, a bright, articulate man not unlike the Adlai Stevenson whom Eisenhower beat, can console himself with the notion that the electors dropped him secure in the belief that his opposition has accepted the main lines of his party's ideas.

Leaders Meet

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Leaders of the three parties, which won Sunday's general election today had separate meetings with the speaker of Parliament to discuss the formation of a new government.

Mr. Fälldin who is expected to head a non-Socialist coalition administration, declined to comment on the talks. Conservative leader Bohman, however, said that in addition to today's formal consultations with the speaker there had also been informal inter-party contacts. "We are going to be pushing government policies, not party politics and this is going to require unity between parties," he said.



ROYAL PERFORMANCE—Prince Bernhard, Prince Claus, consort of Crown Princess Beatrix, and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands appear on the balcony of a palace at The Hague after she opened the parliamentary year with a speech from the throne.

Prince Silent While Escorting Juliana

Bernhard Subdued at Parliament Opening

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (AP).—Prince Bernhard rode to parliament in a golden coach today, but he was wearing civilian clothes instead of the impressive military uniforms that he wore on such occasions in the past.

Crowds waved along the route and guardsmen came smartly to attention as Queen Juliana and the Prince stepped from their

ornate, horse-drawn carriage for the state opening of parliament. The Prince, in gray morning dress, handed down the Queen and followed her between lines of dignitaries into the centuries-old Hall of Knights, a part of the parliament complex. He bowed formally to the assembled legislators and diplomatic corps, then took a seat beside the monarch

on the smaller of two thrones. He sat with legs crossed, glancing alternately at the Queen and into the hall.

It was not the Prince's first public outing since last month's official report accused him of "completely unacceptable" dealings with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., but it was easily his most exposed. Dutch television covered the entire spectacle today.

In her traditional speech outlining government plans, the queen sought with her first words to let bygones be bygones. "Undoubtedly, thoughts now go back to the difficult period that lies behind us," she said. "Bearing in mind a common responsibility, let us today mainly look forward to the many things confronting us."

The monarch glanced swiftly at Bernhard before continuing her speech and he settled deeper into his seat.

At previous state openings, the Prince—once this country's only four-star general—traditionally appeared in resplendent military regalia. But in the wake of the Lockheed payoff scandal, he was discharged from all military rank, including his posts in the country's defense structure. The government has stipulated that he not wear military uniform on public occasions.

Only 20 feet from the Prince sat Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl, who had accused Bernhard of damaging the national interest in his Lockheed dealings. Both men looked grave throughout the ceremony, but otherwise were largely expressionless.

At the end, Bernhard again bowed to the legislators, smiled briefly as he stepped into the hall and then walked out in silence.

The Queen told legislators that the nation must fight inflation, now running at around 9 per cent, and unemployment, which totals 5.5 per cent of the labor force.

Sen. Kennedy Dubious

Of Assassination Probe

BOSTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., says he is not convinced there is any need to reopen the investigation into the assassination of his brother, former President John Kennedy, but he says he has no objection to a new investigation. The Boston Globe quoted Sen. Kennedy today as saying, "I think the Keesee may be the one with the questions. But if they feel they have something then I have no objection, although it is difficult for my mother."

The House of Representatives created a special committee last week to investigate the assassinations of President Kennedy and civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

Marcos Convenes Council To Share Powers With Him

MANILA, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos today convened a handpicked new legislative advisory council which includes his wife, Imelda. He declared that the body "accelerates the transition toward full parliamentary democracy in the Philippines."

Addressing the first semblance of a legislature since he imposed martial law and abolished Congress four years ago, Mr. Marcos cautioned that while the council permitted "sharing the awesome power of the President," this is by no means an abdication on his part.

Mr. Marcos has ruled by decree since September, 1972.

The group includes 127 members, all appointed by Mr. Marcos, including 28 Cabinet and Cabinet-level officers. Mrs. Marcos, as governor of the Metropolitan Manila area, sat in the first row of members in front of the podium from which her husband addressed the group. She often has been mentioned as his successor.

Great Achievements

Mr. Marcos presided over the first session. He also delivered a state of the nation address in which he claimed his martial law rule has achieved more for the country than had been done in the previous 30 years. He painted a picture of economic and social development through the decade of the 1960s to the end of the century.

Affirming the Philippines' "deep and strong" ties to the United States, which ruled these islands until 1946, Mr. Marcos said that the two countries have just entered a crucial stage in a renegotiation of our mutual defense agreement, our basic treaty, our military assistance agreement and our economic ties.

Government sources have said that the pace of talks over the continued U.S. use of bases here has slowed and that they were expected to pick up until after the U.S. presidential election Nov. 2.

Meanwhile, participants at a prayer-protest at St. Theresa's

Roman Catholic College urged Mr. Marcos to postpone the scheduled Oct. 16 referendum on martial law and call a general election under the supervision of an independent electoral body.

Smith Pledge Encouraging To Nyerere

(Continued from Page 1)

once negotiations get under way, may do so again.

Before coming here from Pretoria, Mr. Kissinger stopped off in Lusaka to report to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who did not appear unhappy about what he heard but remained cautious in his public comments. An envoy from Mozambique has been dispatched to confer with Mr. Kaunda, it was learned later. Mr. Kissinger also met last night for about 15 minutes with Joshua Nkomo, a moderate Rhodesian nationalist leader who engaged in the talks with Mr. Smith last March, at the request of Mr. Kaunda.

At the outset of his journey to Africa, Mr. Kissinger had indicated that his effort to persuade Mr. Vorster to hasten the independence of Namibia was more likely to be successful than Rhodesia, but judging from Mr. Nyerere's remarks, Mr. Vorster has apparently not budged from his position, stated in Zurich two weeks ago, that he would negotiate with the South-West African People's Organization, the guerrilla group recognized by military assistance agreement and our economic ties.

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Meanwhile, participants at a prayer-protest at St. Theresa's

Visited 3 Capitals As long as this position is maintained, the Tanzanian leader asserted, "it is not possible to have a conference."

Mr. Kissinger's shuttle took him in the space of one week to three African capitals: Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Pretoria—and involved more than 40 hours of negotiations. During his sessions with both black and white leaders, he was said to have outlined a plan to encourage whites to stay in Rhodesia with financial guarantees under a black government, and to compensate them if they leave.

Reporters aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane from Lusaka were told that Cuba had recently withdrawn about 3,000 troops from Angola, leaving about 10,000 there.

The secretary of state left here tonight for Khartoum, Sudan, where he is scheduled to meet with President Mobutu Sese Seko. The following day he is planning to travel to Kenya for talks with President Jomo Kenyatta before returning to the United States.

Smith, Cabinet Meet

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian Cabinet will decide tomorrow whether to accept the "Kissinger formula" for ending the 11-year-old independence dispute.

Prime Minister Smith outlined the proposals to his 20 Cabinet colleagues at a three-hour meeting today at which no decisions were made.

"I have suggested we sleep on it—even dream about it—and come back tomorrow and have a clearer concept. That's all that matters. We are dealing with the lives of people," Mr. Smith said after the meeting.

"You cannot accept big proposals in a rush. We are going to take our time."

Meanwhile the leader of the moderate Rhodesian party, Tim Rix, called for a referendum to allow the country to decide as a whole to decide on the options facing it.

British Navy Quits Hunt for Crew of 10

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Royal Navy gave up hope today for 10 crewmen lost after a reserve minesweeper, collided with a British frigate and sank in the North Sea.

The navy announcement brought to 12 the death toll in the collision yesterday between the minesweeper Fittleton and the frigate Mermaid.

Arrests, Trials In the generally toughening line since reunification of the country last April, official propaganda organs have increasingly publicized arrests and trials, including a case in June of the arrest of five Communist cadres who presumably were imprisoned for black marketeering.

Despite such crackdowns, recent refugees say that a large number of former soldiers and government employees who have not registered with the authorities are still in the city, hiding with various members of their families and using false papers. Western analysts estimate that perhaps 300,000 soldiers, policemen and civil servants have not registered.

As the new authorities assume firmer control, it seems likely that these persons will swell the ranks of those already in re-education camps.

200,000 S. Vietnamese Believed Held for 'Re-Education'

(Continued from Page 1)

by both southerners and northerners.

Although mail appears generally to be allowed, some prisoners have been held for 15 months without being allowed to communicate with their families. These appear to be persons viewed as incorrigible or accused of "serious crimes against the people."

Vietnam's government radio periodically summons to collection points the various categories of former South Vietnamese officials—separating such groups as teachers, civil servants, field-grade military officers and those of lesser rank, from captains down to non-commissioned officers. The radio refers to the facilities as "trai cai tao," meaning a re-

form or re-education camp. In public re-education, the former South Vietnamese use the same term. In private, they call them "trai tap trung," which means concentration camp.

Apparently most persons go to the camps when called. Others take the radio summons as a signal to flee. "That is why I am here," said a former government official now quartered aboard a tiny boat with 33 other refugees. The boat is guarded by officials at the Thai customs port of Samut Prakan.

The re-education process is slowly reaching everyone thought to have suspect ideas and perhaps the most surprising example is former congressional deputy Tran Van Tuyen.

Pose Is Struck In the final years of the old Saigon regime, Mr. Tuyen was a defender of Viet Cong causes, reminding about his early friendship with Hanoi's defense minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, at receptions given by Polish members of the cease-fire commission, posing for photographs with North Vietnamese officers and calling them "comrade." Mr. Tuyen's wife reportedly has been

tending a small coffee stall in front of her house while he is gone.

Many refugees from Saigon report that the families of men who are in the camps sometimes are forcibly removed from their homes and sent to "new economic areas." The government takes over the home and gives it to officials or other party members on the grounds that the "head of the household" is not present.

Within weeks of Saigon's collapse in April of last year, Communist cadres that previously had been infiltrated into South Vietnam moved into government offices, schools, military camps and elsewhere to give crash indoctrination courses in party ideology. After only three days of lectures, some persons received "re-education certificates," now a required identity document.

In June of last year the radio announced that persons were to report to collection points with clothing and food for a month. One point was the zoo in Saigon. In the countryside, Communist soldiers or police rounded up persons one by one.

Home Again

One of the best known camps, located near Nha Trang, holds most of the 1,546 South Vietnamese who returned from Guam in October of last year aboard the merchant ship Thuyong Tin I. They were refugees in U.S. camps who decided to return home.

According to Le Bich Ha, a South Vietnamese merchant

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President Urges Tax Relief

Ford Charges Carter Seeks Tax Rise for Middle Class

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—According to what his strategy regard as a significant opportunity, President Ford yesterday called for tax cuts and spending cuts and urged his opponent, Jimmy Carter, as a man who wants to raise taxes for the middle class.

base who advocate additional expenditures now suggested in order to pay for those programs and added expenses there should be an additional tax levy on the middle income people, which is approximately 50 per cent of this country.

Mr. Ford said in a speech at the National Farm Credit Administration in the White House Rose Garden.

He should go in the opposite direction," Mr. Ford said. "We should give them tax relief, not add taxes."

Mr. Ford, as is his custom, did not mention Mr. Carter by name, he left no doubt that the target of his remarks was the Democratic candidate.

Mean or Median Level
A weekend interview with the Associated Press, the Democratic candidate discussed proposals to change the tax system and said at one point: "I don't take the mean or median of income and anything that would be higher and bring below that would be a disaster."

Mr. Ford said the average income in 1974 was \$14,502. The median is the point where half the incomes are higher and half lower. That in 1974 was \$12,838.

From the standpoint of the President's campaign strategy, the statement was a welcome one. It was the weekend before the first debate between the two candidates. Ever since the Republican convention, the Ford campaign has been trying to get a "big spender" tag on Mr. Carter.

However, polls taken for Mr. Ford indicate that this campaign has been relatively unsuccessful. A majority of voters regard Carter as a middle-classer on economic questions. The Democratic candidate has sought to force this view by urging a need for budget cuts and saying that he would refuse to support new programs which violate the goal.

When Mr. Carter made his statement in the AP interview, he was viewed as an opportunity to depict him as an advocate of spending and increased taxes.

In pursuing this strategy, Mr. Ford and his spokesmen have

concentrated on this single statement and ignored a statement by Mr. Carter in the same interview that he wants to "reduce the income (tax) on the lower-income and middle-income taxpayers." The White House also has ignored a charge which Mr. Carter has made that the administration has made that to protect the rich and the corporations.

Significant Improvement
Instead, Mr. Ford concentrated yesterday on his own proposal, which was rejected by Congress, to increase the personal tax exemption from \$75 per person to \$1,000 a person. He also celebrated the "significant improvement" by Congress in the personal exemption from the estate tax, a proposal in the pending tax bill which is aimed primarily at helping heirs keep family farms that they might otherwise have to sell to pay taxes.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen indicated in a subsequent briefing that Mr. Ford would concentrate on his own tax proposal and "let the voters decide" the merits of the Carter and Ford plans.

This was a shift in tactics from Saturday, when Mr. Nessen characterized the Carter statement to a television reporter as "a major blunder."

"I think my saying it was a major blunder was a minor blunder," Mr. Nessen said with a smile yesterday.

Carter Concedes He Has Lusted, 'Committed Adultery in My Heart'

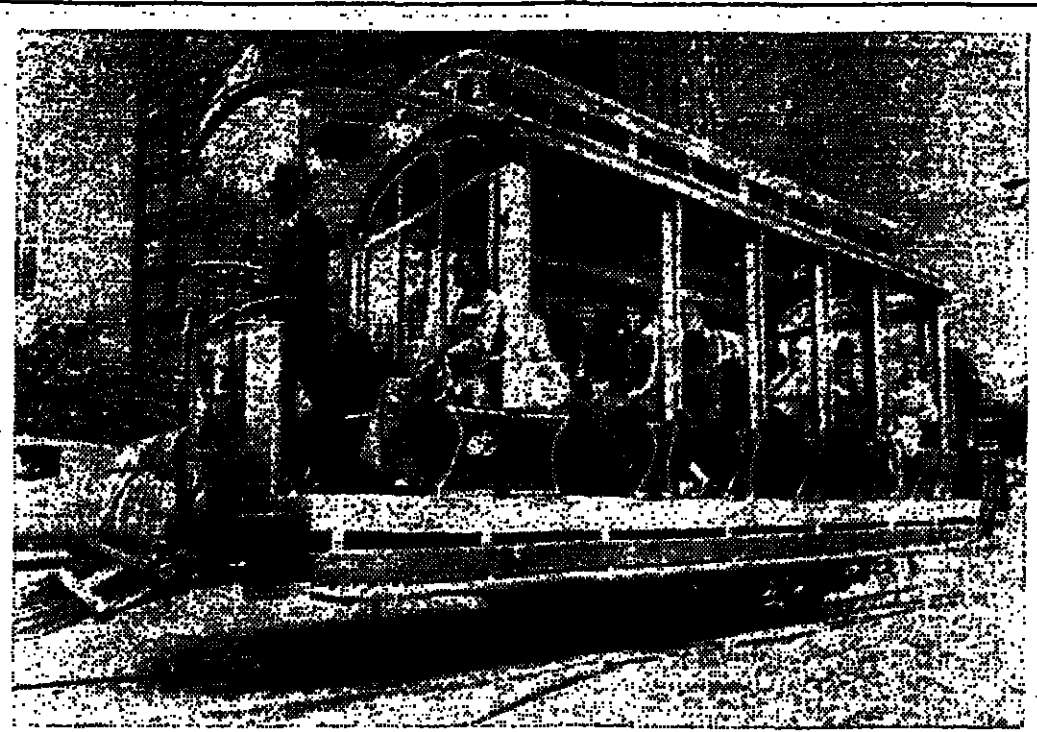
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter said yesterday that his campaign for the presidency will not be hurt by his early comments in Playboy magazine, in which he said he has "looked at a lot of women with lust" and "committed adultery in my heart."

"I don't think it will hurt me," Mr. Carter said as his campaign train rolled toward Pittsburgh from New York City. In the interview with Playboy magazine, he said, concerning lustful desires, that "this is something that God recognizes... and God forgives."

Mr. Carter made his comments on sex in a lengthy explanation of the Southern Baptist Church, his devout religious upbringing and his beliefs. At one point he said: "I've looked on a lot of women with lust. I've committed adultery in my heart many times. This is something that God recognizes I will do—and I have done it—and God forgives me for it. But that doesn't mean that I condemn someone who not only looks on a woman with lust, but who leaves his wife and shackles up with somebody out of wedlock."

"Christ says, don't consider yourself better than someone else because one guy screws a whole bunch of women while the other guy is loyal to his wife. The guy who is loyal to his wife ought not to be condescending or proud because of the relative degree of sinfulness."

In New York, Mr. Carter's wife, Rosalynn, said yesterday that she has never worried about her husband committing adultery. She said: "I trust him completely. I've never had to worry about that at all."



REMINISCENCE—Like a wooden horse within the walls of Troy, this trolley car is a strange apparition on the streets of Detroit, the automobile capital. And like the Trojan horse, it immediately caught the fancy of the population as it started its nine-block run. It was the first time in 20 years that a trolley rolled in Detroit.

Through Two Key States

Whistlestopping Carter 'Gives 'Em Hell'

By Helen Dewar

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 21 (WP).—Jimmy Carter gave 'em hell in his own fashion yesterday as he invoked the memory of Harry Truman and lambasted Republican economic policies on a Demo-

cratic whistle-stop train tour through two of the 1976 presidential battleground states.

More in the fashion of an earnest missionary than Truman, the feisty campaigner of 1948, Mr. Carter accused President Ford of hiding from tough decisions, mismanaging the economy, and bowing to special interests, as the special 13-car Amtrak train rumbled through New Jersey and Pennsylvania on its 904-mile, two-day trip from New York City to Chicago.

The crowds ranged from several hundred at early-morning stops in Newark and Trenton, N.J., to several thousand state government workers and other Democratic faithfuls who gathered to hear him in a light drizzle outside the state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., in the early afternoon.

As is the custom for a Carter crowd, they listened more intently than they cheered and applauded, although at a stop outside Philadelphia a man at the back of the crowd shouted out, "Give 'em hell, Jimmy"—just the message that the Democratic nominee wanted to hear. The crowds responded more enthusiastically toward the end of the day's tour.

Not the Underdog
Although he could not claim, as Truman did, that he is the underdog, Mr. Carter traded heavily on the Truman comparison.

"It's not going to be an easy thing," he said in Trenton, "to defeat an incumbent President with a unified party strong and dedicated to big business and the special interest groups until the people take control of the political process."

But he concentrated on economic issues, blending liberal emphasis on coping with unemployment with conservative stress on fighting inflation. He then attacked Republicans on one of their own favorite issues, balancing the budget.

At every stop, he recalled the relatively low inflation rates, unemployment figures and national debt levels of the postwar Democratic administrations and compared them with recent Republican records.

"How many of you don't have jobs right now?" he yelled to the Trenton crowd. When scores of

people raised their hands, he exclaimed, "That's almost unbelievable."

He drew cheers for the names of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson and boos for those of Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Truman Motto
Recalling the Truman motto that "the buck stops here," he reiterated everywhere his claim that, "Nowadays the buck can run all over Washington looking for a place to stop (because) there's nobody in charge."

In Trenton he added: "Now every time our ship of state starts to run aground—on Watergate, the CIA, unemployment, inflation, Angola, Medicaid scandals—the crew worries about who's to blame while the captain of the ship hides in his stateroom."

Between the six stops on the 14-hour schedule today, Mr. Carter visited with state and local Democratic politicians who hoped aboard the Democratic National Committee's "Train for a Change" at various stops—noting at one point how time has changed since Truman whistle-stopped his way across the country 28 years ago.

Dick Strout, a Christian Science Monitor reporter who made both the Truman and Carter trips, said this trip is "more of a stunt," complete with 250 news media people, a complicated communications system, a nighttime stop in Pittsburgh, and one day on the train for Mr. Carter instead of three weeks at a time as Truman campaigned.

Senate Intelligence Unit Bars Individual Members' 'Leaks'

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has adopted secrecy rules so strict that they prohibit members from passing on to other senators, even "by way of summary," nonclassified information without the approval of a majority of its members.

William Miller, staff director of the committee, said yesterday that "the intent was not to classify those things which are public." He conceded, however, that perhaps some portion of the rules "maybe could be made clearer."

The rules also prohibit senators from telling their noncommittee colleagues—even in confidence—what they learn in executive sessions and bar the disclosure of "the name of any witness who appeared or was called to appear" unless the committee authorizes it.

In another section, the rules bar release without committee approval of "papers or other materials to the public" or to other senators. The rule does not specify that the material must be classified or even sensitive.

Protection Is Goal

According to Mr. Miller, that broad language was designed to protect information the committee gathers itself, outside its executive branch sources which classify their papers and documents. "This is the equivalent for us," Mr. Miller said, "since only the executive can classify documents."

The rules were drafted by Mr. Miller and other staff members, debated and amended by the committee and finally approved on June 23. They were published in the Congressional Record last week.

Some portions of the rules, Mr. Miller said, were based on signed agreements with the CIA and other intelligence agencies, including the FBI. These agreements control the committee's access to information.

Mr. Miller emphasized, however, that no agency in the ex-

Soyuz-22 Trip Ending, Tass Report Indicates

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Soyuz-22 cosmonauts, Col. Valery Bykovsky and civilian Vladimir Aksentov, today began their last sessions devoted to photographing the earth, Tass reported.

Since earth photography is the announced primary purpose of the mission, the report indicated that the cosmonauts, in orbit since last Wednesday, may soon be returning to earth. It was announced at the time of their launch that the flight would be of short duration.

Lumphrey Says U.S. Impedes Debate on Arms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert Lumphrey, D-Minn., accused the administration today of impeding public congressional debate on million-dollar foreign arms sales unnecessarily classifying information.

Sen. Lumphrey made his comments as a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee opened hearings on an administration proposal to sell Saudi Arabia \$701.6 million worth of Sidewinder and Hawk missiles, jet fighters, armored vehicles and tactical aircraft.

He said the Saudi arms aid was just part of "the \$6-billion arms sales package the administration has recently submitted to the Congress for its approval."

"Unfortunately, I cannot cite the numbers of all the items involved in some of these sales since the executive branch persists in classifying many of the figures involved," Sen. Lumphrey said.

"The effect of this unnecessary secrecy is to preclude a full and open public and congressional debate on these extremely important issues."

\$6.8 Billion for Saudis
Sen. Lumphrey said the administration has informed Congress of sales to Saudi Arabia alone so far this year of \$6.8 billion, "covering items similar to those in the new proposals plus missile-equipped anti-submarine warships."

He said: "Let me just say that since the President signed the

Arms Export Control Act on June 30, 1976, the administration has already put forward nearly \$7 billion in arms sales for approval in little over two months' time.

"We now understand why the administration fought so hard to eliminate our proposed \$6-billion arms-sales ceiling. At the rate we are going for this fiscal year, we may be discussing \$20-billion ceilings next spring."

Noting that "the Persian Gulf region has now assumed a strategic importance to the United States second only to Europe," Sen. Lumphrey said U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia have "expanded rapidly since 1973."

"The oil-price increase of that year," he said "provided the Saudis with vast sums of surplus funds to purchase, and currently seems to have provided the U.S. with incentives to sell more weapons."

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Pope Back in Vatican
VATICAN CITY, Sept. 21 (AP).—Pope Paul returned to the Vatican today ending over two months of stay in his summer residence at nearby Castelgandolfo.

S. Indian Group Criticizes Report by Senate Panel

SAENOMEN, Minn., Sept. 21 (AP).—A spokesman for the Indian Movement yesterday criticized a Senate subcommittee report describing the situation as "revolutionary."

Vernon Bellecourt, AIM's national field director and a member of the organization's National Council, said the Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigation was a "stacked deck" which AIM views were not

right. Mr. Bellecourt said the subcommittee's chief witness, FBI former Douglas Durham, was "pathological liar." He said the former had been simply an "and boy" who had not been on important AIM decisions.

The Senate panel released its report Sunday. In it, the subcommittee said AIM does not ask for the American Indian. It is a minority movement which, at the most, numbers several thousand followers," the report said.

The subcommittee acknowledged Sunday its report was based on testimony by Mr. Durham, who, the panel said, incited AIM for the FBI. Mr. Durham said he was paid \$20,000 by the FBI for expenses.

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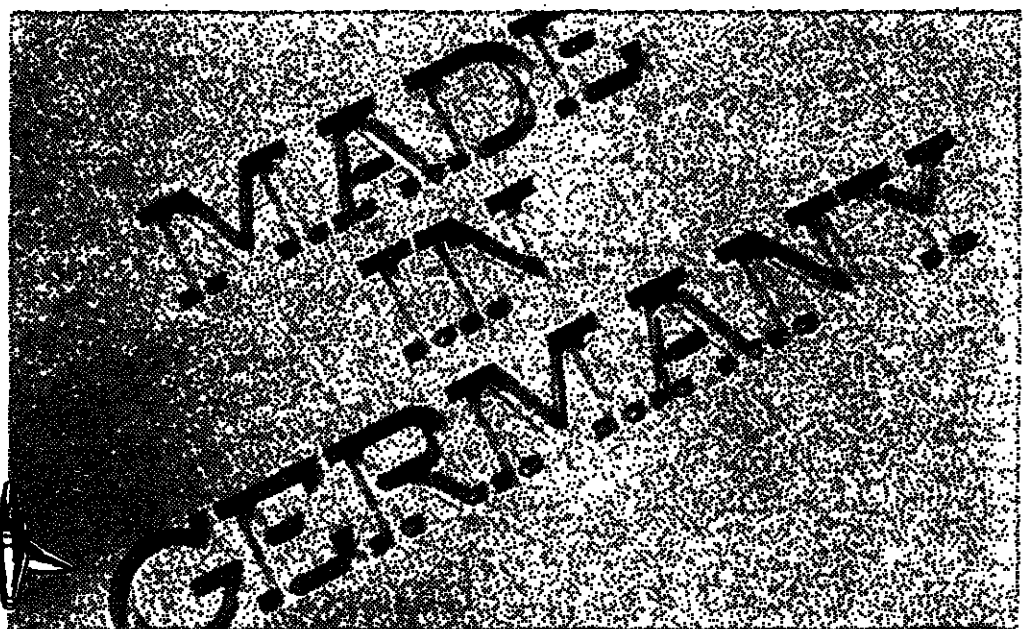
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France	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, F-75008 Paris
Germany	Wolfsburg Securities Co. Ltd., 14, Koenigsplatz, 2-Chrone, Hohenheim, CH-800 Zurich
Holland	Bank Morgan Labouchere N.V., Torenburgstraat 12, Postbus 184, Amsterdam
Switzerland	E. Gutzwiler & Co., Kaufhausstrasse 7, CH-4001 Basel
Sweden	Herlitz & Co., 15, Rue de la Corneille, CH-1211 Geneva
United Kingdom	J. Vostell & Co., Belvedere House, 3, CH-4002 Zurich

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US Dollar	22.81	22.81	22.81	22.81	0.0
Pound Sterling	164.11	164.11	164.11	164.11	0.0
Belgian Franc	1,190.48	1,190.48	1,190.48	1,190.48	0.0
French Franc	65.48	65.48	65.48	65.48	0.0
Italian Lire	14,935	14,935	14,935	14,935	0.0
Austrian Schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	0.0
Japanese Yen	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	0.0

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Proposes Listing Percentage of Ingredients U.S. Acts on Baby-Food Labeling

By Marian Burros
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has proposed two regulations that would require manufacturers of baby foods to label their products with the percentage of some of the ingredients they contain.

Regulations governing "infant foods" for babies under 12 months of age, would require considerably more information than that required for foods which are to be used for children between 1 and 4 years old.

These proposals are in response to a petition filed last year by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) and a

group of congressmen seeking percentage-of-ingredient labeling. In the petition, CSPI said that because baby foods "are pureed, strained and blended it is impossible for consumers to estimate the amount of important ingredients by the taste or the appearance of the food."

The petition also said that "consumers have a right to know the actual amounts of these ingredients in order to make value comparisons between products and to be in a position to evaluate the total impact of these foods on an infant's or child's diet or needs."

At the time the petition was filed, a spokesman for the group

said that percentage labeling would show that much baby food is nonnutritious sugar and modified food starch.

In announcing the proposal, FDA said, "There is a potential for deception because the ingredients listed in the name of infant and junior foods may appear to be present in amounts greater than is actually the case."

One of the proposals would require the percentage of the main or characterizing ingredients in infant and junior foods to be stated as part of the name of the food. For example, a product called "Green Beans, Potatoes and Ham Casserole" would have to include the percentage of all three ingredients as part of the name. The label would have to read: Green Beans, Potatoes and Ham Casserole—X per cent green beans, X per cent potatoes, X per cent ham.

The other proposal would require additional information on foods designated for children under 12 months of age, known as infant foods. FDA says it has authority to require special information because foods designed for infants are foods for "special dietary use" and are subject to special regulations.

The ingredient list on those labels would have to include the percentage of "each major ingredient in the product." FDA defines a major ingredient as "one which constitutes 5 per cent or more of a product."

U.S. and Russia Resume Talks on A-Arms Accord

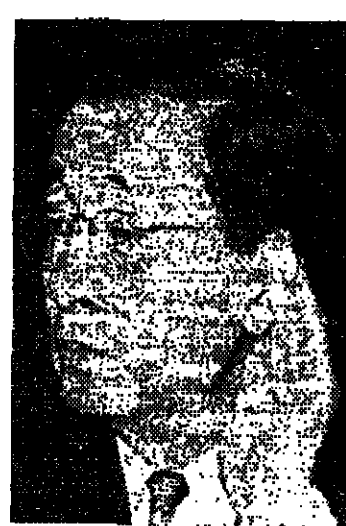
GENEVA, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations today on a projected accord to place a ceiling of \$400 for each country on offensive nuclear-armed missiles and bombers.

The Strategic Arms Limitation talks had been recessed for two months. The outline of the accord was set by President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at a meeting at Vladivostok in November, 1974. It would permit each side to arm 1,230 missiles with multiple, independent targeted warheads.

A major issue is how the newly developed Soviet Backfire bomber and the U.S. Cruise missile are to be classified.

However, U. Alexis Johnson, head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks, said on his arrival last night from Washington that this issue could not be settled in his discussions with his Soviet counterpart, Vladimir Semionov, but only at the "highest" governmental levels.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Semionov met privately today at the Soviet mission in preparation for the first plenary session of the full delegations at the renewed talks, at the U.S. mission tomorrow.



Ben Limb

Ben Limb Dies, A Former Seoul Foreign Minister

SEOUL, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Ben Limb, 83, former South Korean foreign minister, died of a heart attack in Seoul early this morning.

Tall and urbane, he was one of the first Koreans to be educated in the United States under missionary sponsorship. In 1918, a year before Korea's independence movement began against Japan, he graduated from the Agricultural College of Ohio State University.

Probably to the dismay of his Christian mentors, he became an active politician, preaching the cause of Korea's independence wherever he went.

In 1943, he joined the exile patriotic movement, becoming a secretary to Syngman Rhee, then president of the Korean government in exile in Shanghai.

Because of his acquaintance with the United States, he was appointed foreign minister during the Korean war. Between 1951 and 1960 he was also chief of the South Korean observer mission at the United Nations.

A confidant of President Park Chung Hee, Mr. Limb was chairman of the Korean Anti-Communist League when he died.

Sir William Collins

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Sir William Collins, 76, fifth head of the 157-year-old Collins Publishing Co. died at his home near Tonbridge, Kent, today, a company spokesman said.

Mr. Collins was a personal friend of Agatha Christie and published all her novels. Boris Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago" and Alistair MacLean's thrillers were among the other successful novels he published.

Turks Suspend Flight Controller

ISPARTA, Turkey, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Civil aviation authorities today suspended a flight controller on duty when a Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 crashed Sunday, killing all 155 persons aboard.

"Enver Canaydin, the flight controller at the time of the crash, has been suspended from duty pending further investigation," an official said. He said Mr. Canaydin was not under arrest.

Investigating officials said tapes containing the conversation between the controller and the pilot, who appeared to be off course and much lower than he thought, were "incoherent."

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Same Unit Plucked A-Bomb From Spanish Waters in '66 U.S. Will Try Robot Device to Salvage F-14 From Sea

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The Navy will lower an unmanned, box-shaped vehicle with mechanical claws into the North Atlantic to search for the highly secret fighter plane that rolled off the carrier John F. Kennedy last week. It was learned last night.

The vehicle—called CURV III for Cable-controlled Underwater Recovery Vehicle—was flown from San Diego to Prestwick, Scotland, on Sunday. It will be shipped out from Glasgow aboard the Navy tug USS Shalor.

The Shalor—homeported in Little Creek, Va.—is already in Glasgow. Atlantic Fleet headquarters in Norfolk issued only a sketchy statement on the recovery plan yesterday, declining to identify the search vehicle.

Other sources, however, identified it as CURV III. It carries sonar for hunting sunken objects and two television cameras for showing its underwater surroundings to controllers aboard the mother ship.

Recovered H-Bomb
The same kind of vehicle helped recover a hydrogen bomb off the Spanish fishing village of Palomares in 1966 and rescued a British P-51 fighter off the coast of Cork, Ireland, in 1973.

The Navy statement gave no hint of when the Shalor, with CURV III aboard, will sail from Glasgow to the spot in the North Atlantic where the F-14 Tomcat fighter sank in 1,800 feet of water.

Nor did the Navy's statement give any estimate of how long it might take to find and recover the plane—if it proves recoverable. "The duration of the mission will depend on such factors as the type of bottom found at the site and weather conditions," the Navy said.

The \$14-million F-14 fighter—

in many ways the most modern plane in the world—went out of control while warming up to take off from the Kennedy about 75 miles northwest of Scaev Flow, Scotland. The two crewmen escaped.

Soviet warships and spy ships were watching the Kennedy at the time. A Soviet cruiser kept circling the area, raising fear

in the Pentagon that the Russians might try to recover the sunken plane to offset their loss of a MIG-25. Fought that a defecting pilot recently flew to Japan.

CURV III can operate easily in the depths where the F-14 fighter went down. "But nobody

knows how far below current carried the plane after it sank out of sight, nor whether it is still in one piece."

The F-14 carries much advanced and secret technology, including a computer-aided cockpit system that could compromise NATO military security as well as that of the United States.



CALM AFTERMATH—An elderly Italian peasant, one of the thousands who were evacuated from the quake-stricken Friuli area, strolling on a half deserted beach in Lignano this week. Most of the Friuli evacuees were resettled at least temporarily in Adriatic resorts.

Sunken Treasure Is Stolen From Florida Museum

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Sept. 21 (AP).—About \$750,000 worth of gold and jewelry recovered from Spanish galleons sunk off the Florida coast has been stolen from the Museum of Sunken Treasure, officials said.

The police said the actual value of the items, dating as far back as 1715, was hard to determine.

Police Chief Bob Twined said 11 thieves forced open an outside door to the museum early yesterday and then "selectively" stole artifacts and jewelry, including a chest of gold and silver coins and a 300-year-old gold chain measuring 11 feet long.

"Although the thieves do not appear to be professionals, they certainly knew what to take," he said. "One big problem and the fear I have is that they will try melting down the coins and gold jewelry to hide their tracks. Unless they know what they have got, it will take some time for them to discern what replicas and what is the real thing."

Russian Resigns Post at Yale Over Wartime Nazism

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21 (UPI).—Vladimir Samarin, a lecturer in Russian for 17 years at Yale University, has resigned under pressure from colleagues over his admitted activities as a Nazi collaborator during World War II, according to the Yale Daily News.

The newspaper said yesterday that Mr. Samarin's activities became known following a story in April in the Soviet Yiddish-language journal "Sovietish Heimland," which said Mr. Samarin in 1942 wrote anti-Semitic editorials for "Reich," a pro-Nazi newspaper in the occupied Russian town of Orel.

Robert Jackson, chairman of Yale's Slavic department, from which Mr. Samarin resigned this summer, described Mr. Samarin's writings as "Goebbels-like," the student newspaper said.

Four of the six members of the Slavic department wrote to Mr. Samarin, after his wartime activities became known, condemning his actions and withdrawing support from him.

Mr. Samarin, 63, a Russian émigré, admitted in an interview that he wrote most of the editorials but said anti-Bolshevism and not anti-Semitism was his overriding sentiment, the News said.

Mr. Samarin said he aided the Germans because they were anti-Communists. "The enemy of my enemy is my friend," he said.

Experts Studying MiG Seek Soviet Weapons System Data

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (UPI).—U.S. and Japanese experts examining the MIG-25 flown to northern Japan from Siberia by a defecting Soviet pilot may learn a lot about Russian weapons systems, a U.S. military source said today.

The source said the experts now dismantling the plane at Hakodate Airport, 500 miles north of Tokyo, will seek to learn how sophisticated the computing of the plane's weapons-aiming, radar and electronic countermeasures systems are.

Asked if examination of the jet fighter could provide insights on other Soviet weapons systems using similar electronic technology, such as missiles and naval fire control systems, the source said:

"I think that is a reasonable statement."

"As of now we have only been asked by the Japanese to move the airplane from Hakodate to a Japanese base," he said. "They haven't told us what kind of investigation they plan to make."

Longer Job Than Planned
The plane in which Lt. Viktor Belenko flew to Japan to seek U.S. asylum was being dismantled today in a makeshift shelter at Hakodate by 11 U.S. and 69 Japanese experts. Lt. Belenko is now in the United States.

The initial work of dismantling several self-destruct devices attached to electronic equipment in the nose of the plane reportedly will take longer than the week anticipated by Japanese Defense Agency officials.

Members of the examining team today reportedly found that much of the MIG-25 is made of heavy, heat-resistant steel alloys rather than the lightweight titanium used for the U.S. supersonic reconnaissance plane SR-71.

Defense agency experts reportedly said the MIG has steel alloy plates on its main wings and fuselage and various other parts. They said the MIG's heavy weight is compensated for by its powerful engines.

Gromyko to Discuss U.S. Role
NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said yesterday he planned to discuss with American officials the involvement of U.S. intelligence experts in the defection of Lt. Belenko.

"This is a matter which will come up for discussion between us," Mr. Gromyko said, referring to reports that U.S. technicians had flown to Japan to help Japanese officials dismantle the jet and analyze its weapons and radar systems.

On Political Feud
CAIRO, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Egypt and Libya are negotiating through diplomatic channels to end their three-year-old political dispute. Libya's top diplomat in Cairo said today.

"We are optimistic about an improvement in relations between the two countries in the near future," Abdel Kader Ghokha, director of the Libyan Relations Office, declared.

Asked whether the current dialogue would lead to a meeting between Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to conclude a possible reconciliation, Mr. Ghokha said, "Such a meeting is not impossible. The two leaders are brothers who head two sister countries. We hope a meeting will materialize."

Mr. Ghokha made his comments after conferring with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy at the latter's request. He said that he has been holding consultations with Egyptian officials for some time.

12 Hurt, 11 Held In Cairo Strike
CAIRO, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—At least 12 persons were injured in weekend clashes between police and striking bus drivers here, the Interior Ministry reported today. It said four police officers, eight drivers and an unspecified number of police constables were hurt.

Premier Mamdouh Salem said in a newspaper interview that 11 strikers had been detained. According to the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, he blamed Communists for the strike.

The two-day strike, begun Saturday, threw Cairo traffic into chaos. The dispute involved bonus payments usually paid to help finance celebrations marking the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan.

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Thai Premier Says Thanom Must Leave

BANGKOK, Sept. 21 (AP).—Premier Seni Pramoj said today that former military strongman Thanom Kittikachorn, who returned from exile to yield his sitting father and enter a Buddhist monastery, would be asked to leave Thailand after the death of his father.

Mr. Seni said after a nine-hour Cabinet meeting that a three-man committee would convey the government decision to the 66-year-old former premier, who was deposed in a student-led uprising almost three years ago.

A government announcement urged the population to "keep peace in the country and person to person."

Student and labor leaders earlier called on Mr. Seni to explain the government's stand on Mr. Thanom. They have urged his resignation or trial in connection with the deaths of 72 civilians during the 1973 uprising, but to date the military has refrained from all but minor public demonstrations.

Mr. Thanom flew to Thailand Sunday from Singapore and was quickly ordered to a private home. He said he wanted to make his 61-year-old father happy by entering a monastery.

His father reportedly suffers from heart trouble and other ailments of old age.

Mr. Thanom is guarded by agents of the police department's special branch.

Mr. Thanom has posted a notice in front of his living quarters in a temple which reads: "In order to study the teachings of Buddhism with great concentration here, and for the peace of the nation, I will not meet anybody, save relatives."

Meanwhile, five students were shot to death and 66 were wounded today in a clash here in Bangkok between two rival engineering school groups, the Thai radio here reported.

Three policemen were beaten during the hour-long government fighting, the broadcast said.

About 220 students were arrested and charged with rioting. Found the school possession of weapons and one police were looking for them and they who escaped from police custody.

10 Moscow Cafés Begin Remaining Open Till 2 A.M.

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—Late-night café service has finally been brought back to the Soviet capital, with where restaurants traditionally have closed between 7 and 11 p.m.

A sign of a new form of service to the population, the trade union newspaper, "Trud," said the government that 10 restaurants and cafés now stay open until 2 a.m. The having service is designed primarily for those who work late.

A visitor to one of the eateries this week at 1:30 a.m. found a jolly woman to \$8 bill, an serving bowls of soup, beef just over with eggs and salmon and onion, and workers of the municipal economy.

There were no revelers, and Spas topping off the evening or casual drop-ins looking for a late snack. T.V. Sereyeva, of the Moscow Oil Co. city executive committee, said in an output interview that some of the late-night cafés are attracting great numbers of customers after midnight.

She said other cafés, in better locations, may be kept open later.

U.S. Might Expel APLO Man at UN For Fund Raising

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A member of the Palestine Liberation Organization contingent at the United Nations might be expelled from the United States if allegations are proved that he engaged in fund-raising, the State Department said yesterday.

The issue arose in a column by journalist Jack Anderson, who charged that the PLO is raising money in the United States for guerrilla activities.

Under an agreement, the PLO is allowed an observer delegation at the UN on condition that it engage in no political or related activity.

State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said fund raising "would be clearly outside the scope of activities permitted."

He added that an investigation is under way concerning Mr. Anderson's charge. While it is preliminary, he said, "it is fair to say that a course of action could be taken."

He made it clear that individuals engaged in fund raising would be subject to expulsion, rather than the PLO as an organization.

The allegation is the third in which the PLO reportedly broke the rules.

DEATH NOTICE
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Radical party demonstrators dancing in front of St. Peter's Square at the end of their march.

Italian Radicals Stage Church-State Separatist March to Vatican

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—Thousands of persons marched through Rome to St. Peter's square and danced at the end of the parade between Italy and Africa City yesterday in a demonstration aimed at denouncing the Roman Catholic church's role in Italian society and to demand complete separation of church and state.

The march was organized by the small Radical party to mark the anniversary of the end of the papal rule in Rome and the city's conquest by Italian troops in 1870. It was meant also as a protest against what the radicals call the "creeping" compromise between Rome's Communist-affiliated mayor and churchmen.

Mayor Giulio Argan turned down a request to mark the anniversary with a special session of the city council in which representatives for all parties could take the floor. The mayor laid a wreath at Porta Pia, the gate in the ancient walls where Italian royal troops defeated papal troops.

But Deputy Mayor Alberto Benozzi, a Socialist, joined the Radical march, underlining the contrast between Communist and Socialist partners over relations with the church. The Communists are anxious to avoid antagonizing the church in order to make their municipal rule a model of respectability before Roman Catholics here and abroad.

Production Up Sharply

Libya, Foreign Oil Firms Now Work Together

By Marvin Howe

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 21 (UPI)—After a long chain of U.S. and foreign oil companies operating here seem to have reached a mutually satisfactory modus vivendi with Col. Muammar Qaddafi's revolutionary regime.

Production is up substantially, prices are in line with those of other oil-producing areas where formerly they were higher and the drive for nationalization has abated for

both the government and the industry have become more pragmatic, a U.S. executive said. "We've found that significant government ownership is that bad and they like us in the field taking risks."

The main concern of U.S. oil companies here is that the companies be caught in a political vise should new Middle East troubles erupt.

"An American Stooze" — some oil companies fear action by Libya by Israel. Others worried about the continuing dispute with President Sadat of Egypt, who is alleged "an American stooze" Libya.

Relations between the oil companies and the government are generally relaxed, with statements having been made on both sides.

The government estimates that oil revenue this year will be \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion for a production of just over 2 million barrels a day. Despite moves toward greater government control and participation, 85 per cent of oil production still comes from the U.S. companies: Occidental, Exxon, Shell, Continental, Marathon, Esso, Hess and Grace Petroleum. Also operating here are Italian, French and Spanish companies, as well as the state-owned Libyan National Oil Co. Libya's oil output in July was 1.8 million barrels a day for an average of 1.8 million barrels for seven-month period, or 48.7 per cent over last year. The United States is the largest

single buyer of Libya's high-grade, low-sulfur-content crude, while West Germany and Italy are also good customers.

The government has budgeted more than \$4 billion of its oil revenue for development spending — which means essentially imported equipment and technical know-how.

The general feeling in the oil industry is that the government, with its ambitious development program, will continue to consider foreign expertise necessary, although the present status of the companies could be changed.

There is some talk here that the government may nationalize the oil concessions and make service contracts with the existing companies, as was done in Venezuela.

"We'd be prepared to go right along if they wanted 100-per-cent ownership," a Texas executive said.

The oil industry has not always felt like that in Libya. Life has not been easy since the revolution of Sept. 1, 1969, when Col. Qaddafi, then 27, and a group of young officers overthrew the monarchy.

It was Libya in fact that led off the price war with a unilateral rise in 1970. And Libya was one of the hardliners of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that pushed up prices worldwide after the 1973 war in the Middle East.

Production Decree — After the peak of 3.5 million barrels a day in 1970, a government decree in 1972 ruled that production should not exceed 2 million barrels a day.

In 1973, the national oil company took over several companies outright: British Petroleum, Nelson Bunker Hunt, Phillips, Shell and Amoco, and assumed 51-per-cent participation in some companies and 85 per cent in others.

Meanwhile, there was a steady stream of day-to-day problems for the companies. Senior executives would be called from their home offices and then not be received by government officials. Orders would be given for the dismissal of some foreign workers and secretaries were refused work permits on the grounds of "Libyanization."

There were long delays for obtaining necessary exit visas. Things got worse in 1974 because the Libyans had overpriced their oil at \$16 a barrel. Sales fell and production dropped below

the government ceiling. The price was adjusted downward but not enough. By January of last year production had fallen to 900,000 barrels a day. The Libyans, too, were having money problems and finally adjusted their price to a low \$11.90 a barrel in July of last year. For a while relations were poor

between Libya and Occidental but now, Occidental and other companies are making new investments and working on new acreage. The foreign oil companies are putting a total of \$100 million into exploration spending in addition to about \$35 million from the Libyan National Oil Co.

Episcopalians Approve New Prayer Book

Bishops Join Deputies In Overwhelming Vote

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Despite long and heated controversy over the issue, the Episcopal Church has shown overwhelming support for the most extensive revision of the Book of Common Prayer in more than 400 years.

The House of Bishops approved the new book almost unanimously yesterday. The House of Deputies, the lay and clerical part of this legislating convention meeting here, approved it by a wide margin last Saturday.

Final action was delayed because of differences between the two versions. Unless deputies assent to the bishops' amendments, a committee from both houses will have to work out differences and present the compromise to each house for approval.

However, delegates thought there was virtually no doubt that the prayer book would be accepted before the convention ends Thursday.

The strength of the vote among the deputies has astonished both sides in the controversy. In the clerical order, 10 dioceses had voted for it, three against and three were evenly divided. In the lay order, 90 dioceses had voted for, 12 against and 9 were evenly divided.

The text must be approved again at the next convention, in 1979, to become the church's standard prayer book.

Until then, the current book, last revised in 1928, will remain the official document. What its fate will be should the new version be adopted in 1979 is uncertain. The House of Deputies repeatedly defeated attempts to permit continued use of the traditional book, long venerated for its stately language.

However, both houses agreed to provide for a commission to study the question.

Cuba Aide in Warsaw

WARSAW, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro arrived today on an official visit at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, the Polish news agency PAP said.

Libertino, Thy Name Is Legion

GENOA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Libertino Marchese of Genoa is in jail here and in Austria. Police in Innsbruck, Austria, arrested Mr. Marchese, 33, last week on charges of passing counterfeit money. He listed an address in Genoa, so Austrian police asked Genoa for more information on him. Libertino Marchese—same age, same address, same description—was already in jail in Genoa, they said, charged with illegal sale of drugs.

Europe Council Invites Portugal

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Committee of Ministers of the European Council decided today to invite Portugal to become its 19th member. The decision followed a favorable opinion given by the Council's Parliamentary Assembly last week.

The number of Portuguese delegates at the Assembly has been set at seven and Portugal's share in the budget of the organization at 1.8 per cent.

The official invitation for Portugal to become a part of the Council was made 24 hours before Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferreira is scheduled to address the General Assembly in Strasbourg.

Troops Replace Nurses Staging Strike in Milan

MILAN, Sept. 21 (AP)—Army troops took over feeding duties in the three largest hospitals of this north Italian city after a strike by nurses left patients with little food and care.

About 80 soldiers were escorted by policemen into the hospitals yesterday. They continued serving food today after the government commissioner in Milan made an unprecedented decision to assign the troops to the hospitals. The striking nurses demonstrated against the soldiers but there was no violence.

U.S. Told to End Cuba Refugee Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A federal task force recommended yesterday that the Cuban refugee program, which has helped 650,000 Cubans who fled the Castro regime to resettle in the United States during the last 15 years, be phased out within the next five years.

The report to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said fewer than 5,000 refugees still receive special cash grants. That number is expected to shrink by 1,500 a year in the next two years.

Established in February 1961, the Cuban refugee program has spent \$1.1 billion for cash grants and medical and social services. Officials said 465,000 refugees registered under the program and 300,000 were given resettlement aid.

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Light in the South

Below the equator, winter is giving way to spring, and there is a light on the horizon that southern Africa has seldom known. But it still remains to be seen whether the touch of brightness Mr. Kissinger has evoked in his conferences with John Vorster and Ian Smith presages a genuine springtime for that much-troubled portion of the world—or only heralds a long, hot summer which will consume lives and the works of man.

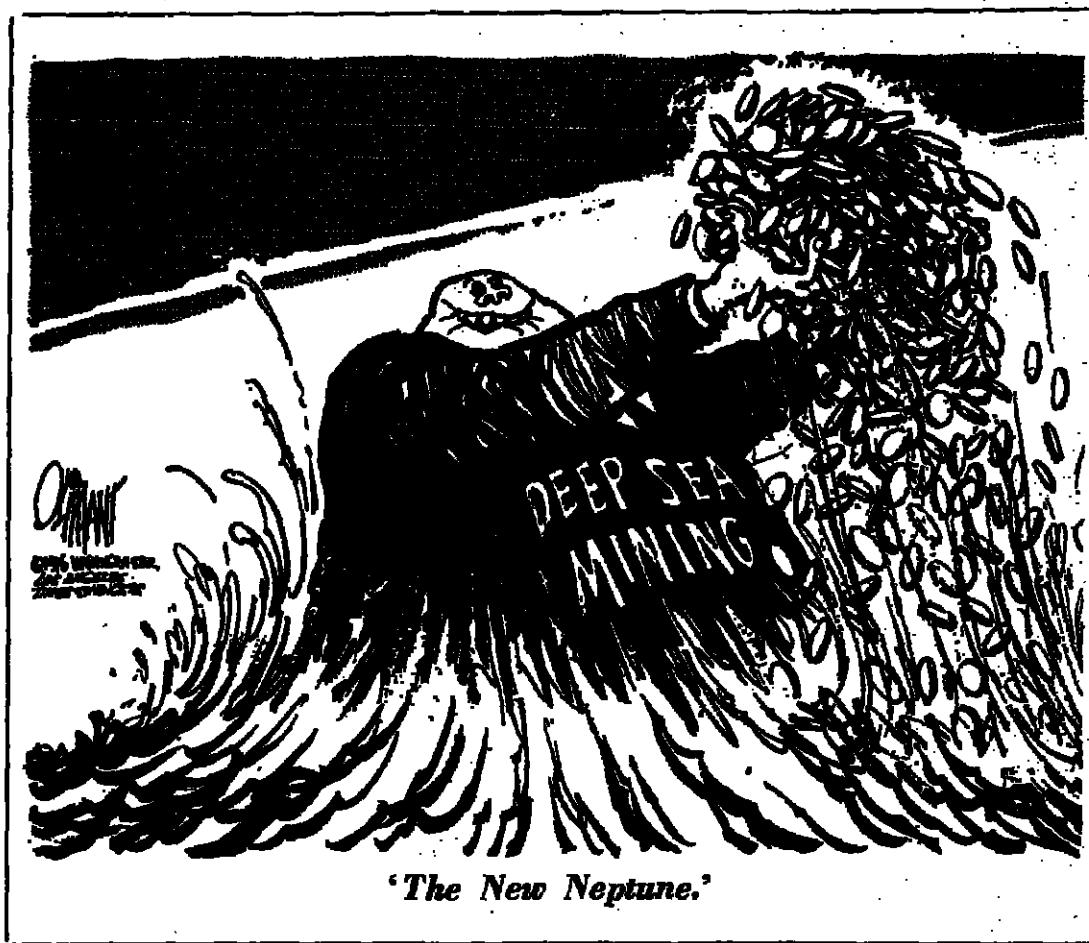
The enormous complexities of southern Africa in which nation is set against nation, race against race and tribe against tribe are not of the kind that can be settled by the shuttle diplomacy of a few days. At best, what the U.S. secretary of state can do is discover one end of the thread that may—just may—permit the leaders of the dis-jointed groups and factions there (to find a way) through the labyrinth of argument and concession and compromise whose end could—just could—bring an equitable peace.

That thread Mr. Kissinger may have held up before the leaders of South Africa and Rhodesia. But it is slender and fragile in the nature of things, and the pressures upon it from those who want to hold what they have and those who want to seize what they should have are very great. Conditions differ vastly in the contested areas of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa; they differ, too, in the "front-line" states that border on

them. In Rhodesia, for example, a part of the problem that is only now emerging, although it has been implicit there from the start, is the fact that the Matabele from the south first conquered the land that Cecil Rhodes was to take from them—and those who were subject to the Matabele when Lobengula ruled do not want that state of affairs restored.

And this tribal friction—which found its parallel when the Zulus fought other Bantu in Soweto—is only one of the many sources of difficulty that are manifest in the negotiations and which could take even stronger form if they succeed—or if they fail.

Yet it is much to have even a glimmer of light in the south, even a touch of that thread that could make possible states in which black and white might live together, and work together, and extract, for mutual advantage, the wealth that lies there. Southern Africa cannot return to an economy of Krugger and herds; it is a land of cities and advanced technology that cannot subsist if race fights race or tribe battles tribe. Had this been recognized a generation ago, all might have been rationally organized; now, the great threat is black impatience and white desperation, which react on one another until all this vast region is one potential explosion. May the light brighten—and never turn to flame.



Europe's Socialists After Sweden

By James Goldborough

PARIS—The defeat of Olof Palme's Social Democrats in Sweden after 44 years of rule is having repercussions throughout Western Europe. Socialism, or Social Democracy, has been going strong through most of the 1970s and the setback in Sweden breaks a string of recent successes and near misses.

The first reactions in Paris, London and Bonn have tended to isolate the purely Swedish phenomenon in this defeat of Socialists. French Socialist party spokesman Claude Estier, for example, while regretting that a sister party had lost, put the blame largely on the *usure du pouvoir*, the fact that, in a democracy, 44 years is too long to hold power.

Mr. Estier saw no trend that would necessarily force the West German Social Democrats or the British Labor party from power. He thought that the *usure du pouvoir* might actually help the French Socialists, for here it is the conservatives that have long been in power.

Defeat Expected

Despite their successes, it was not hard to see the Socialist defeat coming. Mr. Palme barely survived three years ago and the polls were not good this time. In addition, there were the various *affaires* that sapped the Socialists' support: the defection of Ingemar Bergman and the feeling that Socialism crushes the artistic spirit; Paumotu, the satire of the little girl in anti-tax land that author Astrid Lindgren wrote when her tax bill came to 102 per cent of her income; the so-called Møller plan, conceived by left-wingers in Mr. Palme's party, which called for transfer of plant ownership to the workers, gradually installing something similar to the workers' auto-determination of the Yugoslavs.

The Palme defeat already has worked its way into the West German campaign for the Oct. 3 elections. The Christian Democrats are urging their electors to "follow the Swedes," and run the Socialists out of power. Much of the West German debate has centered on the Christian Democrats' criticism of "Socialist" measures in West Germany, record budget deficits during the recession, unemployment benefits whose generosity it was charged—motivated Germans not to work, huge rumpers in the public services such as the national health service and inflation, which while low by other national standards, is too high for the Christian Democrats.

It may be that any Socialist's defeat these days tends to take the others down a little bit with him. With much fanfare have Europe's leading Socialists resuscitated the Socialist International, with frequent meetings, pledges of fraternity and solidarity. It has had its effect. Certainly their collective support for Portugal's Mario Soares after the Lisbon revolution helped Mr. Soares resist the Communists, press for elections and emerge victorious.

This internationalism, at a time when neither Communists nor conservatives have it, has been documented in a book just published in West Germany, "Briefe und Gespräche," the correspondence of Mr. Palme, Willy Brandt and Austria's Bruno Kreisky. It is a discussion of recipes for Socialism from "Dear Olof," "Dear Willy" and "Dear Bruno." In one of his letters, Mr. Palme writes: "If we [Social Democrats] fail, our society will lose the only possible alternative to conservatism and capitalism. It seems to me that the discussion that Willy Brandt has started has to begin with the concept of democracy and the question of 'reform or revolution'—a total change in the system or a mere improvement of it."

The letters make brilliant reading, with Mr. Palme in particular wrestling with what he regards as the central question: The "future" structure of this planned economy and how democratic influence upon it is to be organized.

Yet, following Sunday's election, Mr. Palme and the rest of Europe's Socialists and Social Democrats must face the question of whether the people have rejected, at least temporarily, the march

toward planned economies and cradle-to-the-grave security.

The German SPD must sense this for throughout this campaign Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sounded very conservative. In Britain, the Labor party, faced with polls showing that the Conservatives would run neck and neck with them in an election, has been very cautious. One need only remember that the Denis Healey austerity plan of July was branded by the leftist New Statesman as "treason."

Albatross Program

And what of France, where the Socialists under François Mitterrand have come back from near extinction in 1969 to become the nation's largest party? As Mr. Estier did, the party here will minimize the Palme defeat, but the French Socialists surely cannot be comfortable that they are locked into a Common Program for Government with the Communists that is far more radical than anything Mr. Palme ever proposed. The French Socialists will go to the polls in 1978 with the Common Program hanging from their necks like an albatross, wishing they were rid of it, wishing they could alter it, knowing that the Communists tricked them into it in large measure five years ago and now refuse to touch a comma of it.

The decrepitude of the Common Program is what gives President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing hope. But he has his own embarras, including a Gaulist party that hasn't changed in 30 years and a document of his own, a "charter for government" which he has written himself in longhand, and that will soon be published. It is said to draw a certain inspiration from Swedish socialism.

It is interesting how the democratic governments of Western Europe today appear to be rejecting every extreme. Never has André Mahratt's Mahrattian formula, that all ultimately reduced itself to Gaullism and Communism, the two extremes, rung truer. Gaullism is warning: Communism in Western Europe only flourishes where it ceases to be Communism, as in Italy. For the rest, the governments swing back and forth between those who are a bit more liberal and a bit more conservative. When the balance tips too far one way, as it apparently did in Sweden, it is righted again.

me with a rich cultural heritage. However, Croatia cannot stand alone today as it did in the Middle Ages. The best hope for Croatia is to seek self expression within the framework of a federated Yugoslavia. The Ustashi thinking and tactics stand for a Croatia and a Europe that no longer exist.

What happened was, a dinner impeccably stirred turned up at the Bonanza Bistros in San Diego and ordered the best cut of steak in the house. He called for the best of fresh vegetables, a gourmet choice, damn the expense; and he specified, and got, a mound of fresh unsalted dairy butter. He called for, tentatively slipped, and knowledgeably approved, a bottle of the choicest wine in the restaurant's admittedly modest cellar. In a word, he demonstrated a cultivated palate; he ate well.

Whereupon he pulled a gun, herded staff and customers into a restroom, and forced the manager to disgorge \$4,800 from the restaurant's safe. Then the blackguard fled, leaving no tip. Paris has a lot going in its favor, but no Gourmet Gunman.

WILLIAM A. KRAUSS, Ojai, California.

Women at ENA

Re "The Old School Tie That Binds," etc. (Sept. 13).

With two friends who have just gone through the ordeal of the written exams for entrance to ENA—one a young woman and the other already at the Quai d'Orsay—I am sorry that it was not Mr. Crok's excellent article that

• 10 per cent of those attending ENA are women and • one "fonctionnaire" under 30 (I believe that is the age) may take the exams, which many do now in hopes of attaining their original goals suddenly blocked by the lack of that particular school tie.

JUDITH CHILDS, Paris.

The Croatians

As an American of Croatian descent I am outraged by the events of a week ago and pleased that the Herald Tribune did not become a forum for Ustashi propaganda.

Let's be honest. The Ustashi are what remains of Hitler's puppet republic of Croatia. Their brown shirt tactics of murder, intimidation, terror and street fighting demonstrate too clearly their Nazi

teachings.

Your coverage of the Croatian separatists really only tells half of the story. Assassination and terrorism in the sky are international news, but as a member of the Croatian community in the United States I am well aware of this small faction's efforts to subvert our organizations for their own purposes.

Allow me to deliver my own manifesto. I am proud of my Croatian parentage; it provides toward planned economies and cradle-to-the-grave security.

The German SPD must sense this for throughout this campaign Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sounded very conservative. In Britain, the Labor party, faced with polls showing that the Conservatives would run neck and neck with them in an election, has been very cautious. One need only remember that the Denis Healey austerity plan of July was branded by the leftist New Statesman as "treason."

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JUDITH CHILDS, Paris.

Peter Lennon

From London:

People tend to believe that television news must be trustworthy partly because of the persuasive reality of the pictures.

LONDON—The notion that British television news is a flawless monument to fair-mindedness has been taking a beating lately. The demise of the proposition has been hastened by a number of factors, not the least of them the appearance last week of "Bad News," Glasgow University media group's analysis of five months of industrial coverage, published by Routledge & Kegan Paul.

This is one of the rare serious attempts to whack the Glasgow academic's "muck" the coding of television news; to demonstrate that "news is not a neutral product."

The high reputation of British television news rests on a number of factors. One, that it is certainly not blatantly biased. It is not a docile tool of government; it does have a tradition of being seen to wish to be impartial.

There was a time when the viewers had apparently no quarrel with this. The time when what would not seem to be very curious standards of fairness were factually accepted by people who knew their place in a very class-conscious society. In those days, it was considered normal that television only sought the view of "respectable" persons. Nowadays Britain, like most other countries, is full of dissidents who have been grudgingly granted access to national communications; women's lib and gay lib; black protest and workers' power; anti-motorway lobbies, and anti-pollution activists.

These are more skeptical about the impartiality of television news than the industrial workers. The Glasgow project revealed that during the five-month period in early 1975, when they monitored programs, only 7.7 per cent of the people interviewed on television were women. "And they were mostly Margaret Thatcher," Jean Oddie, one of the research team, commented dryly.

But a great majority of people—68 per cent of those interviewed—still believed that television news was the most trustworthy news medium. Only 8 per cent said this of the press.

People tend to believe that television news must be trustworthy partly because of the persuasive reality of the pictures. Also because of the grave air of impartiality of the newscasters, and the immediacy and freshness of the material. Feeling that there would not be time to tinker with the picture story, they overlook the importance of the process of selection—and the significance of rejection. There is also the agenda which in fact presents us with a reality which has been "structured" by the television newsroom.

The final product leaves little to choose between BBC and Independent Television News (ITN), the Glasgow researchers claim, although these are supposed to be in hot competition.

Up until now it has been virtually impossible to penetrate this facade of impartiality because, unlike the newspapers, television is not obliged to deposit its produce with a national archive where it could be open to scrutiny. The BBC has a policy of not giving out transcripts, which has meant that when a trade unionist, for example, seeks to substantiate an accusation of bias he may have to wait months before managing to extract a transcript from the BBC.

The single answer to this obstacle turned out to be the now comparative cheapness and ready availability of video. Using ordinary cassettes the eight authors of the book monitored news programs on all three channels for 22 weeks from Jan. 1, 1975.

There were some striking examples of conscious or unconscious bias in the coverage of industrial disputes and wage claims by workers.

On Jan. 3, 1975, the BBC main news reported on industrial unrest in a car plant in these terms: "British Leyland said tonight they shared Mr. Wilson's exasperation at the series of futile strikes within the corporation—and there was more trouble today."

A check revealed that Mr. Wilson had not spoken of "futile strikes" but of "manifestly avoidable stoppage" for which he blamed

management and lack of industrial investment as much as the work force. Indeed, television in general, Mr. Lennon insisted, on the disruptive role of the work force while newspapers have spelled out for the television viewer, if they asked to notice, that the dispute was, more complex, than just a case of "troublesome" workers.

No Intensity

In one hundred news reports on national television covering the Glasgow garbage men's strike, not one of the strikers was interviewed. Mr. Lennon's interviewers gave one of the rare examples of sympathy, a man with a wage claim when he said that a demand for a minimum 10 per cent increase of 1,000 pounds a year seemed to him to be "very reasonable." The increase was for members of Parliament.

Television's way of dealing with criticism is to pretend to treat it as usual. In the early 1960s, for example, 10 per cent of viewers felt that BBC news was "always impartial." By the end of the decade the BBC's own survey disclosed that this figure had dropped to 4 per cent. But the BBC explained that this was "not proof of a decline of BBC standards of impartiality... but only a reflection of the fact that the young people nowadays look on news as a 'natural' part of the media environment." So when the vote went for the BBC it was proof of impartiality, but when it went against it was proof only of the pervasiveness of youth.

To counteract claims such as this, in discussion programs the BBC line-up is often weighed heavily against the participants who do not have the establishment's approval. The Independent Television company, Thames, put the really p search director of the project, and where he was faced with a dis- that approving former ITN reporter, debate. So long as they had not called it out newsmen on active service, this independent company had made the illusion they were being im-

"Bad News" arrives at a crucial time for British television. A committee set up by the government, under Lord Annan, to look into the future of broadcasting, has just published its final seminar study. Cambridge last week after two years of intensive study of the Of

The last inquiry into television's viability, Pilkington in 1962, was a great morale booster for the BBC and, in fact, was directly responsible for the 11 BBC getting the second channel. But the long-term result has been that the BBC has gone into the 20 years of decline which has made it the target of increasingly sharp criticism, and ITV, with every "step" in the gain, pulling up its socks and in news coverage, drama and documentary has repeatedly scored over the BBC.

There are those now who would like to see BBC television split up. It is unlikely that the Annan Committee, which has the BBC lobby, will suggest anything so radical. But there is a strong possibility that BBC television and radio will be separated.

Both sides (BBC and ITV) have been grabbing more for the sake of appearances than with any real ambition for the proposed fourth channel. Both know it might be crippling expensive to run. It is likely that Annan will recommend the setting up of a "teaching" channel largely concerned with education—they would take the BBC's open university, which is financed by the Department of Education—and serious "culture" and put it under a television foundation. There may well be more radical changes when the government considers the Annan report next spring.

By the end of next year British television may have to present a new facade to the world.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials and preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

PARIS FILMS

Mussolini as Creator
Of an Italian Harlow

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—It is not news that the Italians are turning out the best comedies, but it is always a pleasure to have fresh evidence of the fact. Dino Risi's "Telefoni Bianchi" (in Italian and the French as "La prière d'une Femme de Chambre") is a little misleadingly echoing Steve McQueen, at the Rex, City Park and Gobelins is the latest farce on film to have come from anywhere in recent years.

Risi is an expert purveyor of lightly salacious humor and, like a Parisian boulevard dramatist of the golden age, has a vast fund of starting conceits. In his latest travesty the heroine is a housemaid who catches the eye of a socialist, becomes his mistress and is sent to "Inchitta" with his commendation to turn her into movie star.

She is transformed into a replica of Jean Harlow, complete with platinum blonde wig and trailing, ruffy dressing gown. With a roauc lead man as her partner, she is soon a screen idol. The all of Fascism brings her trouble, as usual, she surmounts it, negotiating a match with a post-war tycoon.

When in a burlesque mood, the film is a hilarious cartoon of life in Italy before, during and after war. Risi has enriched it with all sorts of broad mockery: the new Fascist film festival, the new wedding ceremony at which the heroine's groom refuses to take her as a bride and, causing a public scandal, is conscripted to

fight in all the wars that Mussolini waged; the fate of this luckless fellow, who ends up in Siberia; Cinecittà in the 1930s and the technique and bromides of yesterday's movie making.

—delving into deeper, darker waters—as in the depicting of the hunchbacked scavenger who sells a fleeing Jewish family to the Nazis. "Telefoni Bianchi" is disconnected. Risi, in treating such grim matter, is out of his element. He is a master of froth and slapstick and should not stray into the tragic.

Agostina Belli is delightful as the wide-eyed, innocent chambermaid unaware of her devastating charms and Vittorio Gassman contributes an amusing caricature of the vain actor, the pride of Cinecittà, while Ugo Tognazzi squeezes the role of the repulsive battle-field culture for what crude laughter it can yield.

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Un Éléphant, Ca Trompe Enormément" at the Paris, the Wepler and the Studio Saint-Germain at first glance recalls the Italian "Amici Miei," which similarly pictures a band of grown-up men, firm friends, who have a mutual penchant for perpetrating schoolboy pranks. As the men and their pranks and their problems are quite different, this resemblance is but superficial.

The deft, lively direction is one of the comedy's brightest assets. This is the work of Yves Robert, who is versed in all theatrical forms, as excellent an actor as he is a director, and an adept of ingenuity, as his dramatization of excerpts from Jules Renard's



Agostina Belli and Vittorio Gassman in Dino Risi's "Telefoni Bianchi."

"Juornals" has shown. He has, one is not surprised to learn, had a hand in the present scenario, collaborating with Jean-Loup Dabadie, and the film has a striking unity, its writing, its rhythm and its performances being in close harmony.

Robert allows the secondary plots proper play, extracting from them the maximum of fun, but he prevents them from confusing or interrupting the main story, that of a middle-aged man drawn from professional duties and the heart by the call of a mysterious beauty. It requires the fire department to rescue him from the predicament in which his philandering places him. Jean Rochefort, a resourceful farceur, is the tired businessman who would recapture youth by changing his manner and his

clothes. His is a performance of wonderfully wry humor and Claude Brasseur, Guy Bedos and Victor Lanoux portray his roisterous comrades admirably. Danielle Delorme as the runaway's wife appealingly suggests her vulnerability and tolerance and Anny Duperey is an ornamental temptress.

In "Un Type Comme Moi Ne Devrait Jamais Mourir" (at the Saint-Germain Village, the Montparnasse 83 and at the Mercury), a fragile dramatic theme is set forth in comedy terms. Michel Vianey, its author-director, offers some reflections on loneliness and growing old. Borrowing from Joyce, he has named his protagon-

ist Leopold Bloom. This Bloom is in his 30s, enjoys social position and has a beautiful wife, but he leaves all, possessed by the notion that a repetitive existence is akin to death. Reports of his wife's infidelity rouse him from his morbid preoccupation and he returns to recapture her favor. Jean-Michel Folon, the celebrated designer, enacts the blurred central figure in sleep-walker manner. Francine Racette is his perplexed mate and Bernard Fresson and Mort Shuman are two of his helpful companions. There are a few droll passages and occasionally a bright epigram, but this initial directorial try is only partially satisfactory.

The program included three works, none of them new. "Being Beateous," a 1963 setting for soprano, harp and four cellos of the poem to which Rimbaud gave that English title, contains some limpid, meltingly beautiful music and Josephine Barrow made the most of it. "Heliogabius Imperator" (1972), which Henze calls an allegory for music, would have conveyed a great deal more to the audience if the program notes had provided even a hint as to

BERLIN FESTIVAL

Musical Birthday Party for Henze

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Berlin Festival this year includes an entire subfestival—eight concerts plus an operatic premiere—to celebrate the 50th birthday of Hans Werner Henze. This extraordinary observance includes not one but two complete concerts of Henze's music by the Berlin Philharmonic, with the composer conducting.

Although born in Bielefeld (southwest of Hannover) and now for many years a resident of Italy, Henze once lived in Berlin, the scene of many important Henze premieres. This city has long pampered him as it does no other composer—for the premiere of a Henze opera some years ago, he banked fees for composing it, conducting it, even staging it—but the current birthday Henze sets a new high.

Anyone who turns out as much music as Henze does must turn out, almost inevitably, a certain amount of dross. Henze's second Berlin Philharmonic concert Sunday night provided occasion to reflect on the impressive extent to which he has managed to turn out, well, if not gold, then at least silver.

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the episodic story behind this obvious piece of program music. In "Novas de Infinito Laudes" (1962), Henze provided impressive settings from the Latin writings of the 16th-century genius and heretic Giordano Bruno.

'Action for Music'

Perhaps the high point of Henze's 12-day birthday party came with Volker Schlöndorff's staging, at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, of "We Come to the River," the

"action for music" to a libretto by Edward Bond, which this paper reviewed at the time of its July world premiere at Covent Garden. Of the present production, suffice it to say that it afforded a most impressive Berlin debut for the young U.S. conductor Christopher Keene. The names of so very many leading singers—William Dooley, Loren Driscoll, Catherine Gayer, Donald Grobe, Brenda Jackson, Vera Little, Barry McDaniel, William Murray, Lucy Peacock—again provided occasion to muse upon how European houses presenting contemporary opera would manage to get along without singers trained in U.S. schools.

A Dartmouth chamber music group, the Concord String Quartet, also scored an impressive Berlin debut in a program which included the world premiere of Henze's Third Quartet and would have included the premiere of his fourth had he made his deadline. In the third, dedicated to the memory of the composer's mother, Henze has proven once again the emotional potential of compositional techniques which in less gifted hands can produce little more than arid sterility.

The warmth of the audience's response seemed to provide the Concord Quartet with a pleasant surprise. If these four young men's broad grins and their foot-patting in time to the music provided the audience with an impression they regarded as naively American, their deft, secure way with the music, which in addition included Dvorak and Ives, won them a fully deserved ovation in which Hans Werner Henze, from his place in the audience, enthusiastically joined.

Paul Taylor Dancers
Forced to Disband

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Paul Taylor Dance Company, a leading U.S. modern dance group, said yesterday it is being forced to disband because of financial difficulties.

General Manager Robert Yesselman said the decision to disband was prompted by the unexpected cancellation of a major tour of South America by the Argentinian promoter. He said the group has not enough funds to keep the 12 dancers and other personnel together "in the light of inadequate support by the funding sources of nonprofit arts organizations."

Paul Taylor founded the company in 1955.

Wine Auction

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—About 300,000 bottles of vintage wine will be auctioned at Christie's between Sept. 28 and Oct. 1. Some of the wine is 150 years old, and there are a number of bottles of 1787 sherry.

When a Kitchen King Goes on a Diet

By Joyce Maynard

NEW YORK (UPI).—On the covers of his cookbooks, or in photographs that accompany articles on food, James Beard usually pictured—bald pate gleaming and belly jutting out proudly under his apron—holding slatters that spill over with rich, glistening delicacies or raising a fine glass to his lips or surveying a well-spread table as a benevolent monarch of a particularly urbane territory might oversee his kingdom.

If a chef's girth were the mea-

sure of a chef's worth, James Beard, with his apple cheeks and sausage fingers and multiple chins, would always have been the unopposed ruler of the kitchen and the grinning board.

But last July, at the age of 75, James Beard developed severe cardiac problems and pleuritis. So salt shakers and fats are banished, and the rivers of thick cream sauce where fish fillets once swam have all been stopped. Gone are the days of deep-fat frying and almond paste. James Beard has been put on a diet.

At 260 pounds, James Beard is

still far from svelte. But considerably shrunken, and less rosy-cheeked than his midsummer, 310-pound self, he no longer looks like a cookbook-cover model. A tall, pleasant-faced man wearing blue denim pants and a denim smock-style shirt, he sat in the fern-filled sunroom of his Greenwich Village town house and talked about a life devoted to good cooking and good eating.

"There's no sense getting into a snit about it," he said, speaking of the new no-sodium, low-fat regime. "What must be done must be done."

"Many people suffer on a diet because they view it as a punitive thing," he added, folding his hands over his stomach and speaking with determined cheer. "I have decided to view it as a challenge. Now I almost enjoy it."

Learned From Diet

"I've learned a great deal from this diet, about flavor," he reflected. "When you can't use salt, you detect subtleties you hadn't noticed before in the food. You're forced to be creative. You dream up new ways of doing things."

"Last night, for example, I wanted to have a chop. But there was the question 'How do I cook it?' I wracked my brain. Then—aha!—I arrived at my plan. I put the chop in a bed of tarragon surrounded by shallots and a very small amount of white wine. I covered my chop and put it in the oven."

Some Wistfulness

"Twenty-five minutes later, my chop was done," he said. "The tarragon had steamed through beautifully. The meal was delicious."

Still, there was some wistfulness in James Beard's voice, when he reminisced about roast pork, or *gâteau pichichi*. "Ah, butter," he sighed, gazing out into the garden.

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Study Challenges Recent Theory
Of Black Family Breakdown

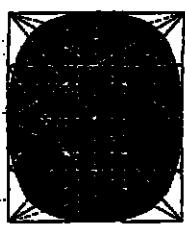
NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI).—A major new historical study of black family life in the United States, to be published this month, challenges the findings of the so-called Moynihan report of 11 years ago as "fictive history."

That report, issued as "The Negro Family in America: The Case for National Action," asserted that "it was by destroying the Negro family that white America broke the will of the Negro people." Written by Daniel Moynihan, the report said that 300 years of injustice had caused "deep structural distortions in the life of Negro Americans" and that "a tangle of pathology" had developed, with the disorganized black family at its center. The report further asserted that the typical urban black family was "matriarchal," or centered on the mother in the absence of a father.

In the last decade, the Moynihan report has been widely accepted by sociologists, legislators and government policymakers as accurate. But its picture of the black family is completely false, Prof. Herbert Gutman argues in "The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1760-1925."

He asserts that enslavement and poverty did not shatter black family ties. On the contrary, he says that familial ties and associations were strong and helped to sustain the development of Afro-American culture. He also says that "most urban black families were headed by men."

Prof. Gutman, who is professor of history at New York City College and at the graduate center of City University, contends that, although slavery was harsh, it did not destroy the blacks' capacity to adapt and sustain the vital familial and kin associations . . . that served as the underpinning of a developing Afro-American culture.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 21

- 1976 - Stocks and Div in \$ P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				- 1976 - Stocks and Div in \$ P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				- 1976 - Stocks and Div in \$ P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close			
25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
22%	27%	32%	37%	42%	47%	52%	57%	62%	67%	72%	77%
80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260
170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280
190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320
230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340
250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360
270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380
290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420
330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440
350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460
370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480
390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520
430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540
450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560
470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580
490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600
510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620
530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640
550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660
570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680
590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720
630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740
650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760
670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780
690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800
710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820
730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840
750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860
770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880
790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900
810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920
830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940
850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960
870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980
890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000

Rembrandt country is Rabobank country.

This etching of Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669) is typical of one of the aspects of the artist's life: Rembrandt never travelled farther than 60 miles from Amsterdam, and yet he created art with a worldwide appeal.

Along the banks of the Amstel River, he sketched the tiny hamlets and sturdy windmills that still dot Holland's flat countryside.

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Centrale Rabobank is very much at home in Holland. With its traditional agricultural background, Centrale Rabobank heads a co-operative banking group with well over 3100 offices and a balance sheet total of 46.1 billion hard Dutch guilders (about US \$17 billion).

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Centrale Rabobank

Centrale Rabobank, International Division, St. Jacobsstraat 30, P.O. Box 8098, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Telephone 030-369111.

High Low Prev. Close High Low Prev. Close High Low Prev. Close High Low Prev. Close

1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150
2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350
2400	2410	2420	2430	2440	2450	2500	2510	2520	2530	2540	2550
2600	2610	2620	2630	2640	2650	2700	2710	2720	2730	2740	2750
2800	2810	2820	2830	2840	2850	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940	2950
3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3100	3110	3120	3130	3140	3150
3200	3210	3220	3230	3240	3250	3300	3310	3320	3330	3340	3350
3400	3410	3420	3430	3440	3450	3500	3510	3520	3530	3540	3550
3600	3610	3620	3630	3640	3650	3700	3710	3720	3730	3740	3750
3800	3810	3820	3830	3840	3850	3900	3910	3920	3930	3940	3950
4000	4010	4020	4030	4040	4050	4100	4110	4120	4130	4140	4150
4200	4210	4220	4230	4240	4250	4300	4310	4320	4330	4340	4350
4400	4410	4420	4430	4440	4450	4500	4510	4520	4530	4540	4550
4600	4610	4620	4630	4640	4650	4700	4710	4720	4730	4740	4750
4800	4810	4820	4830	4840	4850	4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950
5000	5010	5020	5030	5040	5050	5100	5110	5120	5130	5140	5150
5200	5210	5220	5230	5240	5250	5300	5310	5320	5330	5340	5350
5400	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	5500	5510	5520	5530	5540	5550
5600	5610	5620	5630	5640	5650	5700	5710	5720	5730	5740	5750
5800	5810	5820	5830	5840	5850	5900	5910	5920	5930	5940	5950
6000	6010	6020	6030	6040	6050	6100	6110	6120	6130	6140	6150
6200	6210	6220	6230	6240	6250	6300	6310	6320	6330	6340	6350
6400	6410	6420	6430	6440	6450	6500	6510	6520	6530	6540	6550
6600	6610	6620	6630	6640	6650	6700	6710	6720	6730	6740	6750
6800	6810	6820	6830	6840	6850	6900	6910	6920	6930	6940	6950
7000	7010	7020	7030	7040	7050	7100	7110	7120	7130	7140	7150
7200	7210	7220	7230	7240	7250	7300	7310	7320	7330	7340	7350
7400	7410	7420	7430	7440	7450	7500	7510	7520	7530	7540	7550
7600	7610	7620	7630	7640	7650	7700	7710	7720	7730	7740	7750
7800	7810	7820	7830	7840	7850	7900	7910	7920	7930	7940	7950
8000	8010	8020	8030	8040	8050	8100	8110	8120	8130	8140	8150
8200	8210	8220	8230	8240	8250	8300	8310	8320	8330	8340	8350
8400	8410	8420	8430	8440	8450	8500	8510	8520	8530	8540	8550
8600	8610	8620	8630	8640	8650	8700	8710	8720	8730	8740	8750
8800	8810	8820	8830	8840	8850	8900	8910	8920	8930	8940	8950
9000	9010	9020	9030	9040	9050	9100	9110	9120	9130	9140	9150
9200	9210	9220	9230	9240	9250	9300	9310	9320	9330	9340	9350
9400	9410	9420	9430	9440	9450	9500	9510	9520	9530	9540	9550
9600	9610	9620	9630	9640	9650	9700	9710	9720	9730	9740	9750
9800	9810	9820	9830	9840	9850	9900	9910	9920	9930	9940	9950
10000	10010	10020	10030	10040	10050	10100	10110	10120	10130	10140	10150

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1976 - Stocks and Div in \$ P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close

100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330
340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450
460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570
580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810
820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930
940	950	960	970	980	990	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050
1060	1070	1080	1090	1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170
1180	1190	1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390	1400	1410
1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500	1510	1520	1530
1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650
1660	1670	1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770
1780	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100	2110	2120	2130
2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190	2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250
2260	2270	2280	2290	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370
2380	2390	2400	2410	2420	2430	2440	2450	2460	2470	2480	2490
2500	2510	2520	2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	2590	2600	2610
2620	2630	2640	2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700	2710	2720	2730
2740	2750	2760	2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820	2830	2840	2850
2860	2870	2880	2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970
2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080	3090
3100	3110	3120	3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180	3190	3200	3210
3220	3230	3240	3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300	3310	3320	3330
3340	3350	3360	3370	3380	3390	3400	3410	3420	3430	3440	3450
3460	3470	3480	3490	3500	3510	3520	3530	3540	3550	3560	3570
3580	3590	3600	3610	3620	3630	3640	3650	3660	3670	3680	3690
3700	3710	3720	3730	3740	3750	3760	3770	3780	3790	3800	3810
3820	3830	3840	3850	3860	3870	3880	3890	3900	3910	3920	3930
3940	3950	3960	3970	3980	3990	4000	4010	4020	4030	4040	4050
4060	4070	4080	4090	4100	4110	4120	4130	4140	4150	4160	4170
4180	4190	4200	4210	4220	4230	4240	4250	4260	4270	4280	4290
4300	4310	4320	4330	4340	4350	4360	4370	4380	4390	4400	4410
4420	4430	4440	4450	4460	4470	4480	4490	4500	4510	4520	4530
4540	4550	4560	4570	4580	4590	4600	4610	4620	4630	4640	4650
4660	4670	4680	4690	4700	4710	4720	4730	4740	4750	4760	4770
4780	4790	4800	4810	4820	4830	4840	4850	4860	4870	4880	4890
4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950	4960	4970	4980	4990	5000	5010
5020	5030	5040	5050	5060	5070	5080	5090	5100	5110	5120	5130
5140	5150	5160	5170	5180	5190	5200	5210	5220	5230	5240	5250
5260	5270	5280	5290	5300	5310	5320	5330	5340	5350	5360	5370
5380	5390	5400	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	5460	5470	5480	5490
5500	5510	5520	5530	5540	5550	5560	5570	5580	5590	5600	5610
5620	5630	5640	5650	5660	5670	5680	5690	5700	5710	5720	5730
5740	5750	5760	5770	5780	5790	5800	5810	5820	5830	5840	5850
5860	5870	5880	5890	5900	5910	5920	5930	5940	5950	5960	5970
5980	5990	6000	6010	6020	6030	6040	6050	6060	6070	6080	6090
6100	6110	6120	6130	6140	6150	6160	6170	6180	6190	6200	6210
6220	6230	6240	6250	6260	6270	6280	6290	6300	6310	6320	6330
6340	6350	6360	6370	6380	6390	6400	6410	6420	6430	6440	6450
6460	6470	6480	6490	6500	6510	6520	6530	6540	6550	6560	6570
6580	6590	6600	6610	6620	6630	6640	6650	6660	6670	6680	6690
6700	6710	6720	6730	6740	6750	6760	6770	6780	6790	6800	6810
6820	6830	6840	6850	6860	6870	6880	6890	6900	6910	6920	6930
6940	6950	6960	6970	6980	6990	7000	7010	7020	7030	7040	7050
7060	7070	7080	7090	7100	7110	7120	7130	7140	7150	7160	7170
7180	7190	7200	7210	7220	7230	7240	7250	7260	7270	7280	7290
7300	7310	7320	7330	7340	7350	7360	7370	7380	7390	7400	7410
7420	7430	7440	7450	7460	7470	7480	7490	7500	7510	7520	7530
7540	7550	7560	7570	7580	7590	7600	7610	7620	7630	7640	7650
7660	7670	7680	7690	7700	7710	7720	7730	7740	7750	7760	7770
7780	7790	7800	7810	7820	7830	7840	7850	7860	7870	7880	7890
7900	7910	7920	7930	7940	7950	7960	7970	7980	7990	8000	8010
8020	8030	8040	8050	8060	8070	8080	8090	8100	8110	8120	8130
8140	8150	8160	8170	8180	8190	8200	8210	8220	8230	8240	8250
8260	8270	8280	8290	8300	8310	8320	8330	8340	8350	8360	8370
8380	8390	8400	8410	8420	8430	8440	8450	8460	8470	8480	8490
8500	8510	8520	8530	8540	8550	8560	8570	8580	8590	8600	8610
8620	8630	8640	8650	8660	8670	8680	8690	8700	8710	8720	8730
8740	8750	8760	8770	8780	8790	8800	8810	8820	8830	8840	8850
8860	8870	8880	8890	8900	8910	8920	8930	8940	8950	8960	8970
8980	8990	9000	9010	9020	9030	9040	9050	9060	9070	9080	9090
9100	9110	9120	9130	9140	9150	9160	9170	9180	9190	9200	9210
9220	9230	9240	9250	9260	9270	9280	9290	9300	9310	9320	9330
9340	9350	9360	9370	9380	9390	9400	9410	9420	9430	9440	9450
9460	9470	9480	9490	9500	9510	9520	9530	9540	9550	9560	9570
9580	9590	9600	9610	9620	9630	9640	9650	9660	9670	9680	9690
9700	9710	9720	9730	9740	9750	9760	9770	9780	9790	9800	9810
9820	9830	9840	9850	9860	9870	9880	9890	9900	9910	9920	9930
9940	9950	9960	9970	9980	9990	10000	10010	10020	10030	10040	10050
10060	10070	10080	10090	10100	10110	10120	10130	10140	10150	10160	10170
10180	10190	10200	10210	10220	10230	10240	10250	10260	10270	10280	10290
10300	10310	10320	10330	10340	10350	10360	10370	10380	10390	10400	10410
10420	10430	10440	10450	10460	10470	10480	10490	10500	10510	10520	10530
10540	10550	10560	10570	10580	10590	10600	10610	10620	10630	10640	10650
10660	10670	10680	10690	10700	10710	10720	10730	10740	10750	10760	10770
10780	10790	10800	10810	10820	10830	10840	10850	10860	10870	10880	10890
10900	10910	10920	10930	10940	10950	10960	10970	10980	10990	11000	11010
11020	11030	11040	11050	11060	11070	11080	11090	11100	11110	11120	11130
11140	11150	11160	11170	11180	11190	11200	11210	11220	11230	11240	11250
11260	11270	11280	11290	11300	11310	11320	11330	11340	11350	11360	11370
11380	11390	11400	11410	11420	11430	11440	11450	11460	11470	11480	11490
11500	11510	11520	11530	11540	11550	11560	11570	11580	11590	11600	11610
11620	11630	11640	11650	11660	11670	11680	11690	11700	11710	11720	11730
11740	11750	11760	11770	11780	11790	11800	11810	11820	11830	11840	11850
11860	11870	11880	11890	11900	11910	11920	11930	11940	11950	11960	11970
11980	11990	12000	12010	12020	12030	12040	12050	12060	12070	12080	12090
12100	12110	12120	12130	12140	12150	12160	12170	12180	12190	12200	12210
12220	12230	12240	12250	12260	12270	12280	12290	12300	12310	12320	12330
12340	12350	12360	12370	12380	12390	12400	12410	12420	12430	12440	12450
12460	12470	12480	12490	12500	12510	12520	12530	12540	12550	12560	12570
12580	12590	12600	12610	12620	12630	12640	12650	12660	12670	12680	12690
12700	12710	12720	12730	12740	12750	12760	12770	12780	12790	12800	12810
12820	12830	12840	12850	12860	12870	12880	12890	12900	12910	12920	12930
12940	12950	12960	12970	12980	12990	13000	13010	13020	13030	13040	13050
13060	13070	13080	13090	13100	13110	13120</					

U.K. Economic Growth is Stagnant in Quarter

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Britain's gross domestic product—a nation's output of goods and services—showed little change between the first and second quarters of this year, according to figures released by the Central Statistics Office today.

Price of Gold Hits 9-Week High in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—The closing price of gold in London today jumped by \$5.25 an ounce after a day of active trading to reach a nine-week high of \$210.

Dealers said that volume was low and attributed the price rise to renewed speculative interest attracted by low previous day closing levels and improved but still lowish ruling fixing price today of \$160. The afternoon fixing rose to \$118.90.

Today's closing range was \$150-\$200, bid and asked, the best closing quotation since July 15. Yesterday's close was \$118.75.

It was difficult to determine that started the fresh upturn, though market sentiment apparently was only temporarily soured by the weekend announcement that the International Monetary Fund will hold its fourth gold auction in Oct. 27.

Some critics have claimed that the IMF sales so far have tended to distort bullion markets. Nevertheless, sources said, yesterday's closing price downturn sharply reflected profit-taking.

The subsequent low levels could have been encouraged by bargain hunters, producing a price rise which would have touched off top-line buying, they added.

This in turn would have fuelled a further rise, by which time speculators would have joined the buying, they said.

By on expenditure, income and output data.

GDP on the basis of expenditure data showed a quarter-to-quarter decline while on the basis of the other two measurements there was an increase.

Using an average of the three estimates, GDP declined about 0.5 per cent in the second quarter from the first quarter but was up about 0.5 per cent from the second 1975 quarter.

GDP is a measurement of the total output of goods and services produced by British residents. It differs from gross national product in that net receipts of dividends, interest and profits from abroad are excluded from the statistics.

The seasonally adjusted data at constant prices based on 1970 equaled 100. The average estimate of GDP was 108.1 per cent of the 1970 level in the second quarter, down from 109 in the first quarter but up from 107.6 per cent in the second quarter of 1975.

Jobless Rate Recared

The government also reported that hard-core unemployment in Britain is the highest since World War II at just over 1.2 million.

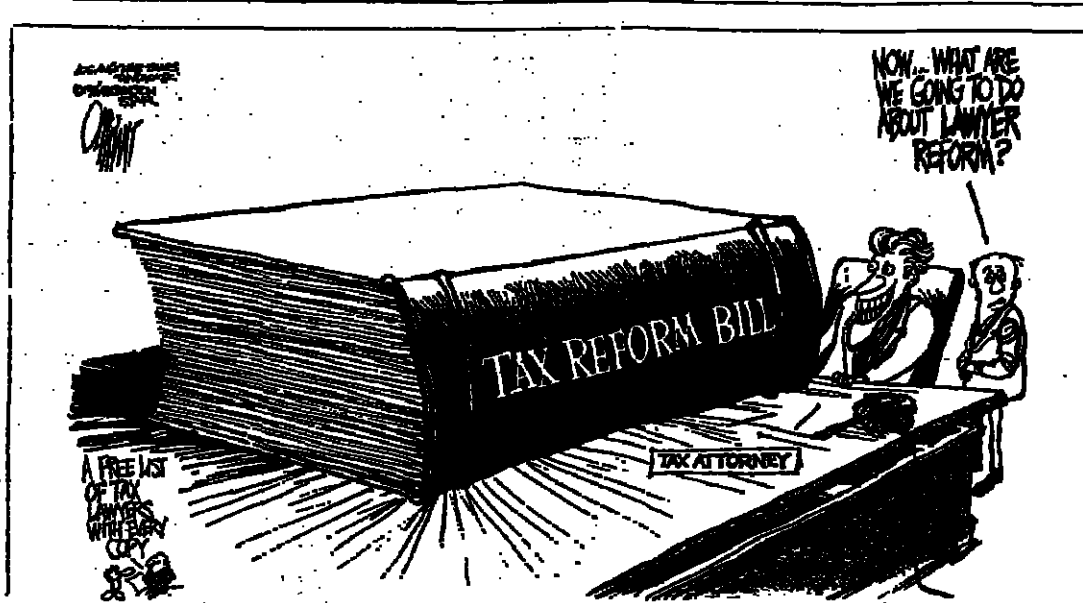
Overall unemployment in early September totaled 1,456,000, or 6.2 per cent of the work force, the Department of Employment said.

The overall figure was down 45,513 from a month earlier, but that was achieved by a drop in the number of out-of-work school leavers. The August percentage of jobless was 6.4 per cent.

Not considering those teenagers, there are 1,306,591 unemployed out of a total work force of 23.4 million, the highest postwar figure.

Government spokesmen said the fall in the overall total this month is the first since May, and compared with an increase in overtime working and more job vacancies, was a sign that unemployment may become more stable.

There was no reaction on the London Stock Exchange, nor on the foreign exchanges, where the plummeting pound sterling held steady, closing at \$1.7174 compared with \$1.7174 yesterday.



U.S. Tax Bill Seen Aiding Airlines

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—New Tax legislation sent to President Ford by the Congress late last week could be a particular boon to airlines.

Among a host of other changes, the bill contains a liberalized provision for investment tax credits. These credits apply broadly to all of U.S. industry, but analysts view the provision as especially helpful to airlines.

Because of erratic earnings in recent years, airlines have not been able to use all of the investment tax credit available to them. If President Ford signs the bill, as expected, the more extensive credit provision will become available to airlines just when they can best use it.

Earnings have been rebounding, and the credit will sharply reduce tax rates of many carriers, allowing them to retain more of their profits.

"It's a major plus," says Eliot Fried, of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

"There isn't any question it will increase earnings per share of a number of airlines," says Robert Joedecke, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. "What it really shows is Washington's changing attitude toward capital formation."

Reduces Taxes

The tax bill extends the 10-per-cent investment tax credit. Simply put, an airline could use 10 per cent of the cost of a new plane to reduce its corporate taxes.

The significant new element says Shearson's Mr. Fried, is that companies will be allowed to use their investment tax credits to offset 100 per cent of tax liability in each of the next two years, compared with 56 per cent previously.

In addition, the bill allows companies to use the tax credits accumulated in earlier years before those earned in the current year. Previously, current-year credits had to be used first.

Unused credits also may be carried forward for 10 years, instead of seven.

The amount of investment credit Mr. Fried says each of the major carriers has carried forward for later use is:

At year-end 1975, American had \$76 million, Braniff \$8 million, Continental \$59 million, Eastern \$98 million, Northwest \$23 million, Pan American \$91 million, Trans World \$97 million, United \$155 million, and Western \$16 million. On June 30, 1976, Delta had \$94 million of carry-forward and on June 30, 1975, National had \$27 million.

Mr. Fried believes the tax bill, if signed, could stimulate orders of new planes by the major carriers.

The industry's total investment tax carry-forwards are large in relation to expected earnings. Mr.

Fried's list of credits totals \$682 million. He is estimating industry profits this year at \$325 million to \$350 million, and next year at \$400 million to \$500 million.

Engelhard, VW Settle Complaint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. International Trade Commission said yesterday it is dismissing a complaint in which Engelhard Minerals & Chemical Corp. charged that Volkswagen of West Germany is infringing its U.S. patents for auto pollution-control devices.

In New York, an Engelhard spokesman said the company and Volkswagen had reached a settlement under which Engelhard will grant a license to Volkswagen for the sale of the device under Engelhard patents.

Officials said under the settlement Volkswagen has agreed to pay certain patent royalties to Engelhard for about a year. After that period, the settlement calls for Volkswagen to buy the catalytic converters from Engelhard, rather than from current suppliers in Britain and West Germany.

Japan Car Output Off

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Japanese automakers' August production fell 2.1 per cent from July but rose 5.8 per cent from a year earlier to 552,720 vehicles, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported.

U.S. Firms Keep Alien Units Despite Fast Increase in Costs

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Production costs overseas have been rising faster than in the United States for the last three years, a trend that has slowed the pace of American direct investment abroad. Nevertheless, few American companies plan substantial cutbacks in their overseas facilities, according to a study by the Conference Board, released yesterday.

The key factor in the increased cost of doing business abroad is the climbing price of raw materials, which was cited more than twice as often as higher labor costs by the 134 American international executives polled by the New York-based research organization.

It has been widely publicized in recent months that labor costs in West Germany and Sweden, in particular, are now higher than in the United States.

Revised Strategy

The decline in foreign productivity has forced many companies to revise their international strategies, according to the businessmen. A number said that they were expanding their exports from the United States and shifting the manufacture of certain products and components from high-cost countries like West Germany to cheaper regions, even within the European Economic Community. More than one-third of all U.S. foreign investment is in Common Market countries, followed by Canada.

In addition, the rate of increase in overseas spending by American companies is dropping, both because of the currently greater productivity and profitability in the United States, and because of growing restrictions on foreign investment around the world.

In the recession year of 1975, the rate of increase was lower than in the preceding two years, and a number of surveys predicted a further drop in overseas investment this year.

Last month, for example, the economics department of the Mc-

Graw-Hill publication company estimated that U.S. industrial concerns were planning to expand total overseas investment in property, plant and equipment by only 5 per cent in 1976, a decline in real terms of about 6 per cent since 1974, according to Douglas Greenwood, chief economist for McGraw-Hill.

Customers Sought

Bankers in New York have also recently noted that corporate clients who in the past were aggressive seekers of new investment opportunities abroad are now asking their bankers to help locate customers for unwanted foreign facilities.

Nevertheless, the McGraw survey found that petroleum was the only industry planning an actual cutback in overseas productive capacity this year, and sales by foreign subsidiaries, which totaled \$392.6 billion in 1975, are still expected to increase faster this year than export sales by United States-based companies, which amounted to \$80.5 billion in 1975.

The Conference Board study found as well little evidence of divestment of foreign facilities. "Experience demonstrates that nearly all situations adjust and readily to the point that shifting production on pure economics is not necessarily a wise procedure," it said.

Other executives noted that numerous factors other than economic considerations such as tariff barriers and the availability of financing, influence a company's production plans. This year more than 70 per cent of American overseas investment will be financed from internally generated funds of foreign affiliates.

Hopes on Loan Rates Cited Dow Index Soars to High for Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices surged ahead today in a rally that carried the Dow Jones industrial average through the 1,000 level to a new peak for the year. Trading was heavy.

The Dow average of 30 blue chips climbed 20-1/2 points to 1,014.63.

At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 14.88.

Volume again was sizable at 30.3 million shares, compared with 17.73 yesterday.

Gainers outnumbered losers by more than a 5-to-2 margin among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues. The Dow had made a dozen short-lived runs past 1,000 previously this year.

It hit its peak close so far in 1976 at 1,011.21 on July 12.

Brokers said the primary inspiration for today's surge in buying interest was provided by hopes for a relaxation of Federal Reserve credit policy, and an accompanying decline in interest rates.

The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee was holding monthly meeting today.

And, though the committee keeps its decisions confidential for about a month after they are made, Wall Street was hoping for some signs of easing in the money markets in the next few days.

Encouraging news on inflation was also instrumental in the market's rise, analysts said.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said the Fed administration was encouraged by

the 0.5-per-cent rise in the August consumer price index. He said it showed that the rate of inflation had been relatively stable for nearly half a year.

General Motors, which headed the most active list of most of the session, spurred 3 3/8 to 72 7/8 on 343,000 NYSE shares.

IBM rose 3 1/2 to 287 3/4. Polaroid 1 5/8 to 44 1/4, Exxon 1 3/8 to 56 7/8, U.S. Steel 1 1/4 to 51 1/4, Bethlehem Steel 1 1/8 to 42 1/4, and American Telephone 1/2 to 62 1/4.

Among the other strong features were Getty Oil ahead 9 1/4

to 194 1/4, Eastman Kodak 1 3/4 to 93 5/8, Allied Chemical 1 1/4 to 40 1/4, Digital Equipment 2 1/4 to 164 3/4, Texas Instruments 4 3/4 to 119 5/8, Fairchild Camera 1 7/8 to 52 1/4, and Merrill Lynch 1 1/2 to 26 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.86 to 104.15.

MPB Corp. climbed 4 1/4 to 24 1/2. It announced an agreement to merge into Wheelabrator-Frye for \$36.50 per share. Wheelabrator-Frye moved up 1/2 to 23 5/8 on the NYSE.

increase in consumer prices also measured 0.5 per cent.

The consumer price index stood at 171.9 in August, meaning a market basket of goods and services costing \$100 in 1967 now costs \$171.90.

In a separate report, the government said real income of the average worker, adjusted for inflation and taxes, declined 0.3 per cent last month and was down 0.8 per cent over the past year.

The August decline was due to the rise in prices which more than offset a 0.5-per-cent increase in average hourly earnings.

U.S. Consumer Prices Rise 0.5% for 3d Month in Row

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 per cent during August for the third month in a row, the government said today. A decline in meat prices failed to offset higher costs for most other foods, fuel and clothing.

The increase means inflation is running at an annual rate of 6 per cent, a level in line with the Fed administration's forecast.

At the same time, the Labor Department reported a further shrinkage in the purchasing power of the average worker's income as inflation last month offset a slight increase in pay.

Consumer price increases were smaller earlier this year but picked up to a 6-per-cent rate in the spring. As the pace of inflation quickened, the economic recovery slowed and unemployment began rising again.

In its August report, the Labor Department said consumer prices were 5.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Food prices rose 0.3 per cent in August as lower meat prices helped offset increases for fruits, vegetables, dairy products and coffee.

But new increases for gasoline and clothing helped drive the prices of other commodities up 0.8 per cent, about the same rate as in the previous three months but twice as much as during the first quarter of the year.

The cost of services also rose 0.6 per cent last month, matching increases in June and July. All prices are seasonally adjusted. Unadjusted, the August in-

crease in consumer prices also measured 0.5 per cent.

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NEW ISSUE

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Win on 2-Out, 9th-Inning Blast

Mets Still Nemesis for Pirates

By Thomas Rogers

YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday at Shea Stadium

after Lee Mazzilli had a two-run homer with two out in the ninth to lift the New York Mets to a 5-4 victory, the Pirates to have cement in their shoes as they trudged the field with their heads down again to the Mets. The victory was New York's sixth in six games over the Pirates. The Pirates had taken a 1-0 lead in the eighth inning, but the Mets' three-run homer in the ninth inning gave them the lead. The Pirates' pitcher, Steve Carlton, was hit by a pitch in the eighth inning and was replaced by reliever Jim Rooker. Rooker pitched the ninth inning and gave up the winning run.

Tuesday
Stennett's Single
2 Out in 9th
Wins for Pirates

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Steve Stennett hit a game-winning single with two out in the ninth inning today to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 4-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Stennett's single drove home the winning run. The Pirates' pitcher, Steve Carlton, was hit by a pitch in the eighth inning and was replaced by reliever Jim Rooker. Rooker pitched the ninth inning and gave up the winning run.

in the race for the title in the National League's Eastern Division. The Phillies, who did not play yesterday, hold a 4 1/2-game lead with less than two weeks left.

"I guess I'll remember this a long time," said Mazzilli, a 21-year-old outfielder from Brooklyn, N.Y., who was the Mets' No. 1 choice in the free-agent draft in June, 1973. "I floated around the bases."

The Mets were trailing, 4-3, with two out in the ninth and a good part of the small crowd of 5,932 was heading for the exits. But John Milnes pinch-hit for Bob Apodaca and lined a single to center field.

Mazzilli, a switch-hitter who earlier had flied out, singled, walked and been called out on strikes, took two pitches from Kent Tekulve for balls.

"I was waiting for a fastball," he said. "And it came in about belt high."

The ball soared on a high arc to right field and dropped into the bullpen, where Joe Fignarano, a Mets' coach, retrieved it for the runner. Mazzilli was called up on Jackson of the Texas League on Sept. 6 and hit a pinch-hit homer right-handed off Darold Knowles of the Cubs on Sept. 8 at Wrigley Field. He was batting left-handed yesterday.

"I don't want to talk," said Pittsburgh's Willie Stargell after the loss. "I've run out of words." Just a few days ago, Stargell was brimming with confidence about the Pirates' chances, which have slumped considerably since then.

"We can't afford to lose, especially not like that," said Pittsburgh manager Danny Murtagh, who has been involved in many pennant races in his years with the Pirates. "I'm upset. I have to be upset. We're now five games behind in the loss column."

"I guess I hurt them today," said Mazzilli, smiling and smoking a cigarette.

Perhaps, crushed would have been a better word.

In other games, reported by UPI:

Angels 1, Rangers 0.
At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan hurled his fifth straight victory and batterymate Terry Hummel doubled in the only run to lead the Angels to a 1-0 triumph over Texas. Ryan struck

out only four batters to leave him nine short of becoming the first pitcher in history to fan at least 300 batters in four seasons. He walked seven while allowing three singles.

It was the fifth shutout and 19th complete game for Ryan, who now is 15-17 for the season.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 6.
At Detroit, Jim Rice hit two home runs and Cecil Cooper and Dwight Evans each hit one to give Boston a 12-6 victory over the Tigers and take all nine games they played in Tiger Stadium this year. Rice's 22nd homer started a seven-run fourth inning, and he added his second of the game to lead off the ninth.

Brewers 4, Yankees 2.
At Milwaukee, Dan Thomas' fourth-inning home run and the eight-hit pitching of Gary Beare for eight innings paced the Brewers to a 4-2 victory over New York. The loss broke a five-game Yankee winning streak and was only the Brewers' second triumph in their last 14 games.

American League home-run leader Craig Nettles hit his 28th for New York.

At Milwaukee, Dan Thomas' fourth-inning home run and the eight-hit pitching of Gary Beare for eight innings paced the Brewers to a 4-2 victory over New York. The loss broke a five-game Yankee winning streak and was only the Brewers' second triumph in their last 14 games.

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KEEPING LOW PROFILE—Pirates' pitcher Kent Tekulve bows his head after serving up the winning two-run home run with two out in the ninth to the Mets' Lee Mazzilli.

Raiders' Stabler Shares Success

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21 (UPI).

Ken Stabler, using an assortment of receivers, threw for three touchdowns last night in guiding the Oakland Raiders to a 24-21 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs in the National Football League.

Stabler, who left the game with less than 13 minutes to play when his right knee was banged up by Chiefs' defensive end Wilbur Young, completed 22 of 38 passes with one interception. He connected for 224 yards and threw seven different receivers.

Fred Biletnikoff caught four passes to raise his career total to 501.

The Raiders took 24-7 lead into the final quarter, but barely hung on as Kansas City rallied for two touchdowns in less than two minutes near the end, only to run out of time and time-outs.

The Chiefs struck quickly in the closing minutes. First they put together an 88-yard drive that ended with quarterback Mike

Livingston running one yard for the touchdown with 4:35 to play.

It came just 10 plays after off-setting penalties had nullified a 55-yard Kansas City touchdown run to tight-end Walter White.

With Oakland trying to run out the clock, Pete Banasak fumbled on his 25 with 3:03 left to play and Livingston hit Billy Master with a 25-yard touchdown pass on Kansas City's next play.

But Kansas City was without time-outs and unable to stop the clock and regain possession as time ran out.

Stabler threw 15 yards to Dave Casper and 10 yards to Cliff Branch for first-half touchdowns and hit Mike Stani with a 14-yard scoring pass with 12:51 left—the play on which the quarter-back was hurt.

Fred Steinfurt had a 37-yard field goal with 17 seconds left in the first half after Stabler hit four-of-six passes for 51 yards in the closing moments of the period to drive Oakland from its 14 to the Kansas City 20 and set up the score.

MacArthur Lane boomed his way one yard into the end zone with 1:45 left in the third quarter to cap a 57-yard Chiefs drive in which running back Woody Green gained 42 yards.

Trade Talk
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Rams have been discussing a trade for Joe Namath since Ron Jaworski was sidelined by a broken throwing shoulder in the opening-game victory over Atlanta. The Washington Post learned yesterday.

The New York Jets are ready to make a deal, sources said, but it would be a difficult transaction since the interconference trading deadline has passed.

Namath would have to clear waivers in the American Football Conference and through those clubs in the National Conference with 1975 records worse than the Rams (12-9).

It could help some that Namath has a no-trade contract. It gives him control where he would play, and he previously expressed a wish to join the Rams.

He is earning \$450,000 in the second season of a two-year contract. That, plus the knowledge that he wants to play for the Rams, might deter other teams from putting in a claim for Namath.

The Jets can put him on the waiver list and withdraw him just once the rest of the season. If after being withdrawn he were put on the list a second time, the most eligible team to claim him would be assigned his contract.

Do the Red Sox realize they can't win it "tomorrow" anymore?

"It should be fairly obvious to them now," Dick O'Connell said with a smile and a sigh. "It's sad."

O'Connell is a shrewd, witty man who seems resigned to fate even when he's grieving. Like now. He notes that a few things changed for the better: the left field wall was replated and a new scoreboard was built high over the center-field bleachers to carry animated messages and cartoons.

"The players say it changed the wind currents and makes it harder to hit home runs," he said. "They don't say why it also cut down on their hitting singles."

"What happened to the Red Sox this year? Well, first, the short spring training hurt us. I know the camps were closed to all the teams and a championship team should be able to recover. But our guys went through the motions for a while. Even after getting out to a slow start, they always felt they could do it tomorrow."

I guess they thought they were better than they were. Last year, we won because everybody played up to 100 per cent. This year, too many guys played below 100 per cent. Then three of our regulars didn't sign: Fisk, Lynn and Burleson. The other players started grumbling to them, the fans started getting on them, and it hurt their performance. Then the grumbling and the booing naturally got worse.

"Then they began to second-guess Darrell. You know, things like they could have won last year without him, and now they weren't winning with him. Day after day was always a little aloof, and he got more aloof. Baseball is a very individual game—you're up there alone with a bat in your hands. Last year, when we didn't have good pitching, we got good hitting. This year, when we didn't pitch, we didn't hit. Last year, the line drives dropped in. This year, the other team caught the ball."

Maybe it was just a bad year for romance in sports. It was a year of courtroom hassles, contract disputes, locked training camps. Free agents, business agents. More money, less innocence. More economics, less fantasy. More security, less heroism.

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Dibbs Given Trouble

WESTWOOD, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP).

Sixth-seeded Ed Dibbs fought off five set points in the opening round of the \$125,000 Pacific Southwest tournament yesterday to score a 6-4, 7-6 victory over Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia.

The only seeded player to lose in the afternoon session was Chile's Jaime Fill, who bowed to Haroon Rahim of Pakistan, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4. Eighth-seeded Roscoe Tanner had little trouble with Pat Cramer, breezing to a 6-3, 6-4 victory.

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Prepares for Norton Bout
Ali Spars for Vocal Support

By Dave Anderson

KIAMESSA LAKE, N.Y., Sept. 21 (NYT)—In his white terryloft robe, Muhammad Ali was shouting, "Norton must fall!" and waving his right arm in a chanting motion. Soon all the spectators who had attended his workout at the Concord Hotel were shouting, "Norton must fall!" and the world heavyweight champion was conducting a rehearsal.

"I want everybody at Yankee Stadium," he was saying now, "to yell on my call, 'Norton must fall!' Norton must fall!" And the people resumed their chants. Boxing's doctor of crowd psychology wants to raise the odds against Ken Norton to 60,000-to-1 (from 8-to-5 as they are now) next Tuesday night. He's done it before. When he defeated George Foreman in Zaire, he had thousands chanting, "Ali, Bomaye, meaning, 'Ali, kill him.'" And in Manila a year ago he had people chanting, "Frazier must fall." Muhammad Ali never bothered with a chant for Richard Dunn or Jimmy Young or Jean-Pierre Coquemont—he didn't take them seriously. But obviously he is taking Norton seriously.

"That's gonna be the thing in Yankee Stadium, the champion was saying calmly now. 'That'll affect any man.'"

In Hand
All had returned to the quiet of his big room on the top floor of the Concord's golf clubhouse. "I'm ready. I'll knock him out," he was saying, wearing a black and white patterned robe after a shower. "I'm 220. I want to be 218 at the weigh-in, 220 at fight time. My weight's ready. And my hands are ready. Both of these Norton fights, I didn't train one round on the heavy bag. My hands hurt too much. I needed novocaine shots in 'em the night of the fight. But that made my hands numb. You can't feel yourself hitting a man. And by round 10, they start hurting again. And I had to dance and flick punches."

Three years ago Ali lost a 12-round split decision to Norton and had his jaw broken in San Diego in their first fight. Then he earned a 12-round split decision in Los Angeles in the rematch six months later.

"But after that I found a heavy bag that didn't hurt my hands," Ali said. "Most heavy bags are too hard because they have sand inside them. Sand don't give. But this one has rags and material packed inside. I've taken it everywhere with me—to Zaire, to Malaysia, to Manila, everywhere. My hands don't hurt anymore. I can set now. I

